

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

DAINTY RIMLESS GLASSES

Will Please Lady
AND IMPROVE HER
EYESIGHT AND APPEARANCE

N. LAZARUS

Optician, 10, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG.

ESTABLISHED 1857.

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

No. 19,460. 號十六百四千九萬一第 日二初月九年申庚 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13th, 1920. 三拜禮 號三十月十年九國民華中 PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS
ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

SOLE AGENTS:
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11 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
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NEWLY ARRIVED.

A large consignment of ELWY'S
SPORTING CARTRIDGES, 12, 16,
and 20 bore, loaded with the Sportsman's
Favorite powder—E. O. and SMOKELESS
DIAMOND.

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AND AMMUNITION STORE,
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19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
HONGKONG.
FURNITURE AND PHOTO GOODS
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GLASS CUTTING, STAIN-BOARD AND
MIRROR MAKING.
CANTON MARRIAGE IN VARIOUS STYLES.
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UNDER TAKEN.
TELEPHONE 1319.

FRENCH LESSONS
G. MOUSSON,
14, MOORE'S HILL ROAD.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO.,
LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK-DAYS	WEEK-DAYS
7:00 a.m. to 8:00 a.m. every 15 minutes	8:40 p.m. to 9:00 p.m. every 20 minutes
8:00 " " 9:30 " " 10 " "	9:00 p.m. to 11:30 p.m. every 20 minutes
9:30 " " 11:00 " " 15 " "	11:40 p.m.
11:30 " " 12:30 p.m. " 15 " "	SATURDAYS
12:30 p.m. to 2:30 p.m. " 10 " "	Extra Car—12 midnight.
2:30 " " 5:00 " " 15 " "	SUNDAYS
5:00 " " 8:10 " " 10 " "	7:30 a.m. to 10:30 a.m. every 15 minutes
	10:30 " " 11:00 " " 10 " "
	11:30 " " 12:00 noon " 15 " "
	12:00 noon to 1:00 p.m. " 10 " "
	1:00 p.m. to 5:30 " " 15 " "
	5:30 " " 8:00 " " 10 " "
	8:00 " " 8:30 " " 15 " "
	8:30 " " 8:10 " " 10 " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at
the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings,
Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for
all cars of already full, running at the
time set in the Company's time-tables.
Extra special cars can be obtained on
application at the Company's Office. No
Season ticket will be issued until payment
thereof is been made in Bank Notes or
by Cheque or Compro Order represent-
ing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 23rd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 1 Local	No. 2 Through	No. 3 Express	No. 4 Local	No. 5 Through	No. 6 Express	No. 7 Local	No. 8 Through	No. 9 Express	No. 10 Local	No. 11 Through	No. 12 Express
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.
CANTON (Chai Sha Tsui) dep.	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
SEK LUNG " dep.	7:05	7:20	7:35	7:50	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:50
Shum Chai " dep.	7:10	7:25	7:40	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:55
Shum Chai " arr.	7:15	7:30	7:45	7:55	8:15	8:30	8:45	8:55	9:15	9:30	9:45	10:00
Shum Chai " dep.	7:20	7:35	7:50	8:00	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:00	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:05
Shum Chai " arr.	7:25	7:40	7:55	8:05	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:05	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:10
Shum Chai " dep.	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:10	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:10	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:15
Shum Chai " arr.	7:35	7:50	8:05	8:15	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:15	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:20
Shum Chai " dep.	7:40	7:55	8:10	8:20	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:20	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:25
Shum Chai " arr.	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:25	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:25	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:30
Shum Chai " dep.	7:50	8:05	8:20	8:30	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:30	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:35
Shum Chai " arr.	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:35	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:35	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:40
Shum Chai " dep.	8:00	8:15	8:30	8:40	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:40	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:45
Shum Chai " arr.	8:05	8:20	8:35	8:45	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:45	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:50
Shum Chai " dep.	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:50	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:50	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:55
Shum Chai " arr.	8:15	8:30	8:45	8:55	9:15	9:30	9:45	9:55	10:15	10:30	10:45	11:00
Shum Chai " dep.	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:00	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:00	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:05
Shum Chai " arr.	8:25	8:40	8:55	9:05	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:05	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:10
Shum Chai " dep.	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:10	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:10	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:15
Shum Chai " arr.	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:15	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:15	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:20
Shum Chai " dep.	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:20	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:20	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:25
Shum Chai " arr.	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:25	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:25	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:30
Shum Chai " dep.	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:30	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:30	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:35
Shum Chai " arr.	8:55	9:10	9:25	9:35	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:35	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:40
Shum Chai " dep.	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:40	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:40	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:45
Shum Chai " arr.	9:05	9:20	9:35	9:45	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:45	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:50
Shum Chai " dep.	9:10	9:25	9:40	9:50	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:50	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:55
Shum Chai " arr.	9:15	9:30	9:45	9:55	10:15	10:30	10:45	10:55	11:15	11:30	11:45	12:00
Shum Chai " dep.	9:20	9:35	9:50	10:00	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:00	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:05
Shum Chai " arr.	9:25	9:40	9:55	10:05	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:05	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:10
Shum Chai " dep.	9:30	9:45	10:00	10:10	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:10	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:15
Shum Chai " arr.	9:35	9:50	10:05	10:15	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:15	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:20
Shum Chai " dep.	9:40	9:55	10:10	10:20	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:20	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:25
Shum Chai " arr.	9:45	10:00	10:15	10:25	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:25	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:30
Shum Chai " dep.	9:50	10:05	10:20	10:30	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:30	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:35
Shum Chai " arr.	9:55	10:10	10:25	10:35	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:35	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:40
Shum Chai " dep.	10:00	10:15	10:30	10:40	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:40	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:45
Shum Chai " arr.	10:05	10:20	10:35	10:45	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:45	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:50
Shum Chai " dep.	10:10	10:25	10:40	10:50	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:50	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:55
Shum Chai " arr.	10:15	10:30	10:45	10:55	11:15	11:30	11:45	11:55	12:15	12:30	12:45	13:00
Shum Chai " dep.	10:20	10:35	10:50	11:00	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:00	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:05
Shum Chai " arr.	10:25	10:40	10:55	11:05	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:05	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:10
Shum Chai " dep.	10:30	10:45	11:00	11:10	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:10	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:15
Shum Chai " arr.	10:35	10:50	11:05	11:15	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:15	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:20
Shum Chai " dep.	10:40	10:55	11:10	11:20	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:20	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:25
Shum Chai " arr.	10:45	11:00	11:15	11:25	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:25	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:30
Shum Chai " dep.	10:50	11:05	11:20	11:30	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:30	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:35
Shum Chai " arr.	10:55	11:10	11:25	11:35	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:35	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:40
Shum Chai " dep.	11:00	11:15	11:30	11:40	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:40	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:45
Shum Chai " arr.	11:05	11:20	11:35	11:45	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:45	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:50
Shum Chai " dep.	11:10	11:25	11:40	11:50	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:50	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:55
Shum Chai " arr.	11:15	11:30	11:45	11:55	12:15	12:30	12:45	12:55	13:15	13:30	13:45	14:00
Shum Chai " dep.	11:20	11:35	11:50	12:00	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:00	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:05
Shum Chai " arr.	11:25	11:40	11:55	12:05	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:05	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:10
Shum Chai " dep.	11:30	11:45	12:00	12:10	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:10	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:15
Shum Chai " arr.	11:35	11:50	12:05	12:15	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:15	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:20
Shum Chai " dep.	11:40	11:55	12:10	12:20	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:20	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:25
Shum Chai " arr.	11:45	12:00	12:15	12:25	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:25	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:30
Shum Chai " dep.	11:50	12:05	12:20	12:30	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:30	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:35
Shum Chai " arr.	11:55	12:10	12:25	12:35	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:35	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:40
Shum Chai " dep.	12:00	12:15	12:30	12:40	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:40	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:45
Shum Chai " arr.	12:05	12:20	12:35	12:45	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:45	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:50
Shum Chai " dep.	12:10	12:25	12:40	12:50	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:50	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:55
Shum Chai " arr.	12:15	12:30	12:45	12:55	13:15	13:30	13:45	13:55	14:15	14:30	14:45	15:00
Shum Chai " dep.	12:20	12:35	12:50	13:00	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:00	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:05
Shum Chai " arr.	12:25	12:40	12:55	13:05	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:05	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:10
Shum Chai " dep.	12:30	12:45	13:00	13:10	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:10	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:15
Shum Chai " arr.	12:35	12:50	13:05	13:15	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:15	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:20
Shum Chai " dep.	12:40	12:55	13:10	13:20	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:20	14:40	14:55	15:10	15:25
Shum Chai " arr.	12:45	13:00	13:15	13:25	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:25	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:30
Shum Chai " dep.	12:50	13:05	13:20	13:30	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:30	14:50	15:05	15:20	15:35
Shum Chai " arr.	12:55	13:10	13:25	13:35	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:35	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:40
Shum Chai " dep.	13:00	13:15	13:30	13:40	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:40	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:45
Shum Chai " arr.	13:05	13:20	13:35	13:45	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:45	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:50
Shum Chai " dep.	13:10	13:25	13:40	13:50	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:50	15:10	15:25	15:40	15:55
Shum Chai " arr.	13:15	13:30	13:45	13:55	14:15	14:30	14:45	14:55	15:15	15:30	15:45	16:00
Shum Chai " dep.	13:20	13:35	13:50	14:00	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:00	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:05
Shum Chai " arr.	13:25	13:40	13:55	14:05	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:05	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:10
Shum Chai " dep.	13:30	13:45	14:00	14:10	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:10	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:15
Shum Chai " arr.	13:35	13:50	14:05	14:15	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:15	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:20
Shum Chai " dep.	13:40	13:55	14:10	14:20	14:40	14:55	15:10	15:20	15:40	15:55	16:10	16:25
Shum Chai " arr.	13:45	14:00	14:15	14:25	14:45	15:00	15:15	15:25	15:45	16:00	16:15	16:30
Shum Chai " dep.	13:50	14:05	14:20	14:30	14:50	15:05	15:20	15:30	15:50	16:05	16:20	16:35
Shum Chai " arr.	13:55	14:10	14:25	14:35	14:55	15:10	15:25	15:35	15:55	16:10	16:25	16:40
Shum Chai " dep.	14:00	14:15	14:30	14:40	15:00	15:15	15:30	15:40	16:00	16:15	16:30	16:45
Shum Chai " arr.	14:05	14:20	14:35	14:45	15:05	15:20	15:35	15:45	16:05	16:20	16:35	16:50
Shum Chai " dep.	14:10	14:25	14:40	14:50	15:10	15:25	15:40	15:50	16:10	16:25	16:40	16:55
Shum Chai " arr.	14:15	14:30	14:45	14:55	15:15	15:30	15:45	15:55	16:15	16:30	16:45	17:00
Shum Chai " dep.	14:20	14:35	14:50	15:00	15:20	15:35	15:50	16:00	16:20	16:35	16:50	17:05
Shum Chai " arr.	14:25	14:40	14:55	15:05	15:25	15:40	15:55	16:05	16:25	16:40	16:55	17:10
Shum Chai " dep.	14:30	14:45	15:00	15:10	15:30	15:45	16:00	16:10	16:30	16:45	17:00	17:15
Shum Chai " arr.	14:35	14:50	15:05	15:15	15:35	15:50	16:05	16:15	16:35			

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THE MURDER OF THE TSAR.

IMPERIAL FAMILY'S AWFUL END.

ASSASSIN'S MISERY.

The murder of the Tsar and his family is told with intense vividness by Mr. Francis McCullagh in the current issue of *The Nineteenth Century*. His story is pieced together from the evidence of eye-witnesses at Ekaterinburg and from Russian official reports. All accounts, although sometimes differing in minor details, corroborate one another on the main facts.

That the shot which killed the Tsar was fired by Yakov Yurovsky, a Jew, the shop-keeper and civilian who was Commandant of Ipatievsky House, where the Imperial Family were imprisoned, is fully established. This man, who ever since the ghastly butchery in which he took the leading part, has been haunted by remorse, was visited by Mr. McCullagh at the house given him by the Bolsheviks, almost opposite the former British Consulate in Ekaterinburg. He received his visitor at the end of a dark passage, "his head bent, listening in deep silence and with trembling limbs," in exactly the same attitude that he waited outside the Tsar's bedroom on the night of the murder.

THE JEW MURDERER. About forty years of age Yurovsky is described as looking much older, his square, sallow face, with its green eyes—not distinctively Jewish—in appearance, was wrinkled; he wore an unkempt, greyish mustache, and had tumbled brown hair. Throughout the interview he talked of any thing but the sinister events in which he participated. Shunned by the Bolsheviks, cursed continuously by the presence of his own thoughts, Yurovsky is a broken, half-demented man, and as Mr. McCullagh judges, "not long for this world," if he is not already dead.

The following is the account published in *The Nineteenth Century*:

At about one o'clock on the night of the murder Yurovsky entered the bedroom of the Tsar, and told him that the Czarina was expected in the town before daybreak. "Get up," he said, "and dress. It would be better for you and your family to come down into the cellar, as there may be fighting in the streets and stray bullets may come through the windows. I will wake up the others and wait for you all outside."

Yurovsky, who seemed to have become unusually nervous and polite, then brought to the Grand Duchesses the same message as he had brought to the Tsar, and, having done so, waited in the dining-room where several Lettish soldiers were standing with rifles and fixed bayonets. Along with them were five civilian Bolsheviks, Commissar Goloschokin, Commissar Mrachkovsky, Paul Metievich, "the Sergeant of the Guard," and two others whose names I cannot ascertain. They had come, at the request of Yurovsky, to carry out the execution. The soldiers failed to find the Tsar, but only Yurovsky, Mrachkovsky, and Metievich went into the cellar, the others remaining in the dining-room until word was brought them that the deed was done. Though Mrachkovsky was present at the butchery he does not seem to have taken part in it. Seeing that something unusual was afoot, several Russian soldiers of the outer guard had drifted into the room and stood looking on, open-mouthed.

A THIN AND HAGGARD EMPEROR. All the party, eleven in number, came out into the dining-room, fully dressed, the Tsar coming first. With him came his wife, son, and four daughters. Dr. Botkin, Demedova the maid, one male servant, and lastly the cook. The former Autocrat of All the Russias was so thin and haggard as to be hardly recognisable. I have this description from the priest who said Mass in the house a few days before. He wore a khaki-coloured military blouse belted at the waist, loose blue cavalry breeches, soft leather high-boots, but no cap. The Bolsheviks had deprived him some time before of his epaulettes and his George's Cross, so that he had no badges of military rank. A few days previously the Emperor had cut his hair owing to the great difficulty the prisoners experienced in getting water for washing purposes, and he himself had trimmed his beard so that it was shorter when he died than it had been for twenty years. All the others had had their hair cut close for the same reason, the Tsarevitch having had his locks shorn off by his mother, and the Grand Duchesses having cut off each other's luxuriant tresses. As it was well-nigh impossible to get the rooms cleaned out, all this hair was collected into a bundle and stuffed into a disused stove where, it was afterwards found by the Whites, and identified by former servants of the Imperial family. The Tsarina held her little crippled son by the hand, and the Grand Duchess Tatiana carried in her arms her little Pekingese dog. The Tsarevitch had also had a dog, but, as it had some foreknowledge of the impending tragedy, it had deserted the house of the previous day and was lost for some time. An officer of General Knox's Mission afterwards found it, and brought it to England with him.

All the party then descended into the cellar in silence, one of the Grand Duchesses carrying her little brother in her arms, as owing to his lameness, he could not easily descend the steps, the Grand Duchesses Tatiana raising her dress with her left hand as she stretched one foot cautiously downwards in the darkness while holding in her right arm the little dog, which affectionately licked her face.

FAMILY'S PROCESSION TO DEATH. It was a pathetic procession, mainly composed of helpless women and of a crippled invalid child of fourteen years, the most helpless of them all. There were two women among them and four gentle girls, who, if they had not been born in the purple, would nevertheless have been celebrated for their great personal beauty even in that land of beautiful women. There was Tatiana, twenty-one years of age, a talented and kindly young woman already destined by Court gossip to be the future Queen of England; Olga,

twenty-three; Maria, nineteen; and Anastasia, seventeen; the last-named fragile and lovely as an opening flower, serene with the divine innocence of childhood and radiant with the bright charm of girlhood and health.

The Tsar gave his arm to his wife, the last time he was ever to perform that act of courtesy. Even in that appalling descent to darkness and doom, the Imperial party automatically preserved the order of precedence which long practice had made a second nature with them and which even the inconveniences of prison life had never caused them to neglect. The Emperor and his wife went first, arm in arm, dignified but trembling, as if to meet a greater monarch than themselves. Then came the little Tsarevitch carried by Olga, his eldest sister, then Tatiana, Maria, Anastasia, then the others in due order of their respective rank, with the humble, faithful cook bringing up the rear. The cook, the manservant, and the maid Demodova would have been spared if they had not exhibited in all their conversations with the Commissars an unalterable fidelity to the doomed family which they had served so long. Let us honour the memory of these poor people, though, except in the case of Demodova, their names are unknown to us.

THE SCENE IN THE CELLAR. After the cook came the representatives of a different world, headed by Yurovsky, gloomy and preoccupied, his brow dark with thoughts of murder, his right hand in his coat-pocket, grasping a revolver. He was followed by the Russian soldiers whom I have already referred to, and whose numbers had now been increased by the arrival of several others who were on guard at Post No. 4 and had come to the door of the cellar to see what was going on, little expecting, however, to find that their special duty at Ipatievsky had come to an end and they would never again be called upon to mount sentry over their imprisoned Comrade. These soldiers saw through the open door everything that afterwards took place, and it is the testimony of several, especially Anatoly Yakimov and Steokin, that I am principally using. They corroborate one another in the most remarkable manner, though they sometimes differ on minor details, and their evidence is confirmed by that of other witnesses.

The Tsar and his party clustered together as one end of this underground chamber, Tatiana still holding the little Pekingese in her arms, while the Lettish soldiers as well as Yurovsky, Mrachkovsky, and Metievich remained in deep silence at the other end, the soldiers looking with strained and expectant eyes, now at Yurovsky, now at the Tsar. Mrachkovsky and Metievich drew their revolvers; and it must have been at once evident to the victims that something terrible was going to happen. It is a significant fact that there were only two Russians present, amongst the executioners, and that there was not a single Russian soldier, a soviet, a gendarme, or a kretzner.

The Empress took one swift, frightened look at the revolvers in front of her and the pitiless countenances behind them, and she was distorted with horror. Crossing herself, she bent her head and covered her face with her hand. Meanwhile Yurovsky, whose face had become white, had drawn forth a paper and begun to read it by the light of a lantern which one of the soldiers held up. He grasped the paper in his left hand and clutched a revolver in his right. The reading did not take more than three seconds, for the document was very brief. It was simply an order of the Soviet Republic to execute "Nicholas Romanov, the Bloody, and all his family." Yurovsky shouted it out rather than read it, and, while doing so, he hardly glanced at the paper; the contents of which he knew by heart, for he and Goloschokin had written it only an hour before.

Crossing herself again the Empress now fell on her knees and was followed by all the rest of the doomed party, who also crossed themselves devoutly. The Emperor alone remained standing, and while Yurovsky was still shouting out the final words "By Order of the Soviet, of Workmen, Peasants, and Soldiers' Deputies," he stepped quickly in front of his wife and children as if to shield them with his own body, at the same time saying something which was drowned by the sound of Yurovsky's voice re-echoing dreadfully in that small chamber, then pointing to his little ones, crouching together, terror-stricken, on their knees, but his words were quite inaudible. Yurovsky, who, as I know from personal experience, is extremely quick in his mental processes, saw at once what that gesture meant and instantly determined to prevent all possibility of Nicholas Romanov making such a moving, human appeal for his young girls and his little crippled boy, mightily touched even the hard hearts of the executioners and led to the lives of those innocents being spared. His right hand rose like a flash; he fired; and at the same instant the Emperor reeled and fell, shot through the brain. The Tsar had undoubtedly meant to beg that his wife and children might not be butchered; but now, as ever, he was too late; and, though the noble gesture came, the words had not time to follow.

SOLDIERS DRUNK WITH BLOOD. This fatal shot was the signal for the others to begin shooting, which they did, wildly; and in five minutes from the time Yurovsky had begun reading the death warrant, all of the Imperial party, save the Grand Duchess Tatiana, and the maid Demodova, had been killed. Tatiana, who was wounded, had fainted and lay on the floor like one dead, her little dog standing on top of her and barking furiously at the soldiers until one of them killed it.

After having shot the Tsar, the chief assassin began discharging his revolver into the terrified group huddled close together in front of him, with faces expressing the extremity of human fear. Only he and God knew whether or not he also killed the little crippled Tsarevitch and some of his young sisters; and it was this dreadful secret, I think, which weighed on Yurovsky when I met him. Those who watched at the door

(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE SECRET TELEPHONE.

MUST THE OPERATOR TELL?

The following extract is from a recent issue of the *London Daily Express*—

Must the telephone girl tell? is the new problem in professional ethics that is agitating the business world.

Consternation has been caused in London and elsewhere by the calling of a telephone operator to give evidence in a sensational criminal case before the courts. Heads of firms are awaiting with the keenest interest the reply of the Postmaster General to the question put down by Captain Tudor Rees, who wants to know whether operators are sworn to secrecy and whether it is in conformity with regulations for an operator to listen to telephone conversations.

"The question is now before the House of Commons, and I cannot forestall the reply of the Postmaster General," said Mr. Prestor, Controller of the Telephone Service, to a *Daily Express* representative.

Telephone girls were less reticent. "Every operator on entering the telephone service is required to take a vow of secrecy and to sign her name to an undertaking not to divulge anything whatsoever that she may hear," said a supervisor. But neither the supervisor nor other girls who have pledged themselves to secrecy were able to say what would be their position if "ordered to tell."

The law in regard to divulging the contents of telegrams is specific. If any person employed by the G.P.O. improperly divulges the purport of any telegram he will be guilty of a misdemeanour, and liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £20, or on conviction on indictment to imprisonment with or without hard labour for one year, or to a fine of £200.

The understanding is that the secrecy of the telephone message is similarly protected. The practice of "listening in," to which business men, who see a risk of all their office and private secrets becoming public property, take exception, is countenanced by the authorities. "An operator is not only able to listen in," but must do so, to some extent, in order to discharge her duty properly, which is to see that the caller up is connected with the subscriber asked for," said a high official at the G.P.O.

NAVAL APPOINTMENTS.

Paymaster Lieut.-Commander B. Carter has been appointed to the *Carlisle*, on recommissioning.

Major A. G. Grierson, R.M.L.I., is appointed to H.M.S. *Kinfa*, on staff of S.N.O., Yangtze, as D.I.O., Shanghai.

Mr. C. W. Heard, acting leading man of actors, Hongkong Victrola Yard, has been appointed storehouseman, Royal William Victrola Yard, Plymouth.

Capt. A. Lowndes, C.B., who has succeeded Commodore H. La P. Levin as chief of staff to the Commander-in-Chief at Devonport, is a specialist in navigation. He commanded the *Albatross*, Commander-in-Chief's yacht on the China Station, from 1910 to 1912. In August, 1913, he was appointed flag-captain to Admiral Browning, then rear-Admiral commanding the Third Battle Squadron.

could not tell exactly what happened in this brief space of time. Their minds were paralysed by the swiftness and the appalling greatness of the tragedy.

The lamps crashed on the ground, where some of them were broken and some of them flared up, filling the cellar with a yellow, smoky glare. The close, murky atmosphere was lit by flashes of fire and in the confined space, the noise of the explosions was deafening. From the descriptions given by eye-witnesses, the soldiers were mad with rage and drunk with blood. They not only bayoneted bodies already dead, but beat in the skulls of corpses with the butt-ends of their rifles. One of the soldiers, who was there as a spectator, says that "the murder was so cruel that it was difficult to watch it, and I felt so faint that I had to go out many times into the open air to recover."

THE FINAL VICTIM.

Until she fell dead, herself the maid Demedova used her cushion vigorously to beat up the muzzles of the rifles which were pointed at the children, so that half-a-dozen bullets struck the upper part of the wall or ricocheted from one wall to another, making marks which are still visible. One of these stray bullets took off the tips of three fingers of Yurovsky's left hand, and the Commissar then moved towards the threshold where one of the Russian soldiers standing there bound up the wounds with a dirty handkerchief. Yurovsky seemed on the point of mounting the cellar steps to have his hand better attended to upstairs when suddenly there was a shriek from the beautiful Grand Duchess Tatiana, who, having suddenly regained consciousness, sat up shouting "Mother! Mother!"

Two or three of the soldiers instantly jumped towards her, and, while some of them ran their bayonets through her, others beat in her head with the butts of their rifles. There were seventeen deep dents made in the cellar floor by bayonets. There were sixteen bullets holes in the wall and sixteen bullets were extracted from them by the Whites after they arrived. Some of those bullets must have gone through the bodies of the victims before embedding themselves in the plaster. Several which had penetrated for a short distance into the floor, must have passed through the corpses as they lay on the ground. Nearly all the bullets struck the wall low down, showing that they had been fired at people who were on their knees.

The narrative, continuing, describes Yurovsky's frantic efforts to dispose of all traces of the bodies of his victims by burning and burying them in the Koptchik Wood. The faces he illuminated by pouring jug of sulphuric acid over them.

A NEW RACE OF PYGMIES.

OF UNUSUAL POPULAR INTEREST.

The discovery of a new race of pygmies in the virgin forests of the Belgian Congo by the American missionary, Dr. Vandenbergh, will be of interest not only to all anthropologists, but to the non-scientific man in the street, who has always shown a greater curiosity in the dwarf than in the giant, (says the *Daily Telegraph*). The tradition of the existence of pygmy races has been strong since the days of Homer, and they have usually been located in Africa. Herodotus, who was a great hunter of the pygmies, who lived near a big river flowing from west to east, also dwelt beyond the Upper Nile; Aristotle—who was not easily imposed upon by travellers' tales—accepted the legends without incredulity, and in our own time it is in Central Africa that various pygmy tribes have been found. Sir Harry Johnston has given an admirable account of the dwarfs, negroes—so-called—so distinct from the negroes of the Philippines, and Andaman Islands—whom he encountered in his travels, and the string of epithets which he applies to them are "prognathous, beebrowed, short-legged, long-armed, and apellike." Some of his photographs fully justify this rather uncomplimentary description, and when they squat on the ground in talkative groups, they are hardly distinguishable from a company of apes. And yet we are told that they are much more intelligent than the big negro tribes living in their vicinity, and have a highly-developed sense of humour which endows them with some of the agreeable traits of Puck and Robin Goodfellow. Sir Harry Johnston's pygmies were usually about 4ft. 8in. in height; Dr. Vandenbergh's, the average, no more than 4ft. 6in. and is said to be "very apellike in appearance." The males are said to move with surprising agility through the tree-branches, and though completely uncivilised, they neither lie nor steal, and are strictly monogamous. In short, we have here the noble savage in diodecimo form, and we are driven to hope that their contact for a week with Dr. Vandenbergh will not be followed by any fall from such original grace. Anthropologists will be most curious, perhaps, to have authentic information as to their language, which is reported as consisting of "monosyllables distinguished by intonation." We have not sufficient of the gift of tongues to enable us to base any conjecture upon such a statement, but travellers who have hoped to discover a distinct pygmy language have always, we understand, been disappointed, because the negroes are invariably found to speak substantially the same tongue as the negro tribe in the neighbourhood. How this comes to pass is a puzzle which has not been cleared up, and if Dr. Vandenbergh can contribute to its enlightenment, anthropology will be indebted to him. And always there remains the standing mystery about these little people whom we call pygmies. Are they, so to speak, a type of original man just emerged from the state of apedom, or are they a race of degenerates from the negro stock about them? In other words, are they immemorably old, the true Peter Pan of humanity, who refuse to develop and prefer still to go swinging through the trees, or are they the product of modern deterioration? Apparently, scientific opinion strongly inclines to the former view, and we should therefore temper our curiosity in regard to them with a certain reverent respect.

MENUS MADE BY WOMEN.

SECRET OF THE PERFECT DINNER.

More than a hundred London hostesses were put on their mettle when their epicurean powers were challenged by the article, "Do Women Know How to Eat?" which appeared recently in the *Daily Express*. Mr. Henry Thomas, general manager of the Hyde Park Hotel, who made the daring statement, "A woman cannot order as good a dinner as a man," has since been forced to eat his words with many excellent woman-designed dinners.

"All day long they come to me," said Mr. Thomas. "They say 'Do you dare allege that I can't order a dinner?'"

"I tremble, but soothe them and reply: 'No doubt you can order superb dinners, exquisite dinners, but not so well as a man can.'"

The upshot of it all is that every chef in London has been turning out wonderful dinners, all planned by women whose pride has been sorely wounded.

CUISINIERE-POISES. Here is a woman-made dinner menu which experts consider a chef d'œuvre in its line:

Cantaloup Frappé.
Consomme Yvette.
Sole Soufflé Faisan.
Timbale de Ris de Poau à l'Américaine.
Cailles aux Muscats.
Salade Japonaise.
Poisons Milady.
Mignardises.
A little luncheon which is described as a gem and worthy of notice follows:—
Hors d'Œuvre.
Centa Benedicte.
Cotelettes d'Agneau Maréchal.
Haricots Verts.
Pommes Pot Pourri.
Frais de Prunes à la Crème.
Another dinner composed by a woman and quoted as a poem of harmonising flavours is given by Mr. Thomas:—
Grapo Fruit Cocktail.
Frites Marmite.
Timbale de Homard Newbourg.
Carré d'Agneau à l'Africaine.
Grouse aux Champagnes.
Salade Minosa.
Soufflé Surprise.
Friedrichs.
A luncheon which will serve as a model for many another woman to give to her woman friends is given below. It is a far too dainty and fairy-like combination to be wasted on the palate of a mere man:—
Cantaloup.
Oufs-Crouilles aux Truffes.
Filles de Sole à la Russe.
Poulet Sauté à l'Africaine.
Macédoine de Fruits.
"I take back all that I said about women and ordering," says Mr. Thomas' last word as he gave these menus.

RANDOM REFLECTIONS.

Many happy returns of the day! This to H.E. the Governor, and any other reader who may happen to have a birthday on October 18th.

The rain last night must have carried the record for the year over the 100 inches mark. It might interest, if it will not cheer, the reader to learn that the greatest rainfall in one year on record in the Colony is 119½ inches. That was in 1880. Since the year 1884, the annual rainfall has only exceeded 100 inches eight times. The minimum fall in that period was 43½ inches (in 1895). The normal rainfall for the period is given as between 83 and 84 inches.

We are not yet through the typhoon season, for the Observatory is still issuing warnings; but we have been very fortunate in escaping a blow of typhoon force so far this season. A friend remarked on this to me recently as a matter of regret, because, as he put it, a typhoon might have carried that ramshackle old building known as the "Homestead" off one of the finest sites of the Peak, and so helped the Government to get a move on with the solution of the house famine by erecting those flats and bungalows on the site that they have talked of for so many months, or years.

Approach the "Homestead," which is one of the earliest buildings on the Peak. I came across an interesting reference to the Peak the other day in an account of the visit paid to the Colony in 1869 by H.R.H. the Duke of Edinburgh, who laid the foundation stone of St. John's Cathedral and formally opened the City Hall and Museum. This is worth reproducing:

"During his visit His Royal Highness and suite, accompanied by the Governor (Sir Richard Macdonnell), the Hon. Julian Pauncefote, and several officers of the Guards, including Lord Charles Beresford, Lieut. Fitz-George, and E. Ponsonby, Esq., made an excursion to Victoria Peak, which overhangs the City and forms so striking a point of view to all visitors to Hongkong. The party were much struck by the position of Mountain Lodge, the Governor's summer residence, 1,750 ft. above the level of the sea, and commanding a magnificent view extending far over the mainland on the West, and over upwards of fifty islands from the West to the East. His Royal Highness expressed his surprise that the Wealthy Merchant Princes of the Colony (capital letters as in the original version) had not availed themselves of the vicinity to their City of a site offering, so bracing a climate in the hottest time of the year. It is certainly difficult to account for the comparative neglect of such a spot, as it takes only forty minutes to reach it, and less than thirty to return. The advantages of the site were, however, only recently demonstrated and the security afforded there by a Telegraph and Police Station is quite a modern boon, not even yet completed. The future of the Peak, therefore, is still to be developed, though we are not so sanguine as to think that it will supersede trips to Europe!"

Very little change came over the character of the Peak district until the tramway was constructed from St. John's Place to Victoria Gap, more than twenty years later. The Peak may, therefore, be said to owe its development as a residential district to the foresight and enterprise of Mr. A. Findlay Smith, the proprietor of the Peak Hotel, who is now one of the very few British residents who can lay claim to a length of residence in the Colony exceeding fifty years. Mr. Findlay Smith at that time possessed all the confidence there was in the Colony that a tramway service to the Peak would ever prove a remunerative enterprise, and he constructed the line in the face of every sort of discouragement. Once the service was started, however, his confidence was very soon seen to be fully justified. Before the present year ends we shall be having motor-cars running up the new roads to the Peak, and I had expected to see by this time also the Government's project for a tramway up to Magazine Gap in full running order. But work on its construction has not yet commenced. What has become of the project?

The Hongkong Memorial Fund Committee is not dead, nor, I am told, is it asleep. Since the form of the memorial was definitely settled, the Committee has been at work acquiring the information which it will be necessary to furnish to those who may wish to compete for the prize, or prizes to be offered for the best design. We may expect to hear from the Committee very shortly. I have, therefore, to say that the "In Memoriam" card printed in this column four or five months ago was premature; it would have been nearer the mark to have printed instead: "Not dead; it only sleepeth."

The Sassenach who reads the annual report of the St. Andrew's Society sees his way to another little joke over what Sassenachs generally regard as the characteristics of their cousins north of the Tweed. First, mention is made of a dinner held to celebrate the birth of Robert Burns; on that occasion "a very enjoyable evening was spent." A little later on we read that a sum of \$7 was expended during the year in assisting a distressed Scotsman! Eighty-two new members joined the Society last year, and the hope is expressed that members will continue to give assistance by bringing forward new names for membership. The Sassenach presumes that with the additional strength which it will thus gain, the Society will be enabled to assist another distressed Scotsman to the same extent in the coming year! The retort might be made, of course, that a distressed Scotsman is a *curia lita* in these parts and never needs much assistance!

I am informed that the members of the Indian Recreation Club are much perturbed by a rumour that the Recreation Grounds Committee have decided to allot to the Services the ground in Sukunpo Valley which the I.R.C. have had for the past fourteen months, and to assign to the Indians, in conjunction with another Club, certain playing fields in Happy Valley. This decision, I understand, has been taken without any previous consultation with the Indian Recreation Club, and serious hardship and injustice will result if the decision is final. The Indian Recreation Club has a membership of 180 and, though young, has shown itself to be one of the keenest athletic clubs in the Colony. It headed the civilian teams in cricket last season; it was third in the Cricket League competition; it entered a team in the football league; was prominent in the basketball league, and generally it has done very useful work in the training of the Indian youth of the Colony in athletics. Full use was made of the ground—for the boys of the Ellis Kadoorie School for Indians shared it with the Club—but in future it seems that the athletic activities of the Club and the Indian schoolboys must be restricted to three days a week, and, worse still, every alternate Saturday—the day of all days for sports—they will be without a ground. That is a substantial grievance in itself, but there are others.

The Indian Recreation Club, during the fourteen months it has had the ground, has expended on the upkeep of it sums amounting to about \$250 and they have put up a matchless at a cost of over \$200. It is a fine piece of property, the Club has even been contemplating the erection of a pavilion at an estimated cost of \$10,000. It is only within the last two months that the Club has incurred an expenditure of \$800 on returning. In order to do this, the Club has had to obtain from the Public Works Department a permit to remove earth from one of the adjacent hills, and it is complained that no mention was made by the Government authorities, when granting this permit, that there was a possibility that the possession of the ground by the Club would soon be disturbed. The Chairman of the Public Works Department is *ex-officio* Chairman of the Recreation Grounds Committee, and I suppose this was an arrangement which contemplated protection from just such an injustice as the Indian Recreation Club is now threatened with, namely the expenditure of the funds of the Club on the improvement of a ground which they are not to be allowed to use. I understand that no official intimation has yet been conveyed to the Club of the reported decision. I believe it has to be satisfied by being gazetted, and it may be that if the Committee of the I.R.C. promptly make a representation to the Recreation Grounds Committee the decision might be reviewed. It hardly needs to be said, however, that there is room for improvement in the procedure of the Recreation Grounds Committee. In cases like the one under notice where a club, in fancied security of possession, is known to have spent money on the improvement of the ground, the Committee of the Club ought to be given a hearing by the Recreation Grounds Committee before it decides to expel the Club from the use of a particular ground. Who will refund to the I.R.C. the money they have spent on the ground—the Recreation Grounds Committee, the Government, or the new tenants?

The resumption of the Gymkhana meetings and the arrival of a batch of Larsen Griffins for the next annual races have naturally turned the thoughts of many men and women to ponies and riding; and they will perhaps be interested in a suggestion which has been ventilated in a Shanghai paper. Why not lady riders in the races? Reading the writer's remarks, has always been considered a man's sport, but at home and also in the East ladies take the keenest interest in it. They can own and they can bet, but so far they have never ridden in races. "We have an amusing race in the mares' race, but I cannot imagine a race that would cause more interest than a race with lady riders. There are some fine lady riders in Shanghai, and I am certain a number of them would enter if opportunity offered." I have not heard that the stewards have accepted the suggestion for next month's Race meeting at Shanghai, but the intimation may be made some day! It is not a long step from lady owners to lady riders. It may have been noticed in the result of the draw for the first time, the programme of the next annual races in Hongkong, will contain, for the first time, the names of one or two lady owners. I am not aware that we have any "fine lady riders" now-a-days in Hongkong, and, therefore, I do not anticipate that the question of lady riders will become a burning one here.

ROBERT RANDOM.

HONGKONG CRICKET LEAGUE

YESTERDAY'S MEETING.

A meeting of the Hongkong Cricket League was held in the Hongkong C.C. pavilion, yesterday evening. Mr. T. E. Pearce presided and was assisted by Mr. H. H. Taylor (Hon. Secretary). There were also present Messrs. L. J. Blackburn (K.C.C.C.); W. H. Edmonds (C.S.C.C.); C. Blaker (H.K.C.C.); A. H. Runjaha (I.R.C.); Un-Hew Fan (C.R.C.); H. Yeoh (University); Master-Gun. May (R.G.A.) and Cpl. Rhodes (Staff).

The CHAIRMAN, in proposing the adoption of the report and statement of accounts, congratulated the R.G.A. on winning the Shield, and the R.E. and I.A. for being a close runner-up. There were only nine entries for the league and each team would play the other once. There had been a possibility of holding two divisions, but some of the teams had withdrawn. It was, however, desirable to keep the matter of holding two leagues in mind as perhaps next season it could be carried into effect.

Mr. BLACKBURN seconded the adoption of the report and statement of accounts and the motion was carried unanimously.

Mr. BLACKBURN proposed that \$80 be voted to the R.G.A. for medals.

Mr. BLACKBURN seconded and this was agreed to.

The following were elected office-bearers: President: The Hon. Dr. C. Severn. Vice-President: Mr. R. E. O. Bird.

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer: Mr. H. H. Taylor.

The teams who have entered for the League are: R.G.A., I.R.C., Kowloon C.C., Hongkong C.C., Staff and Departments, Civil Service, Craigengower, University, C.R.C.

The following teams have not entered, but friendly fixtures could be arranged with them: Navy, Police, Wiltshires, Club de Regatta and R.E. and I.A.

New books of rules will be sent to the Secretaries of each club.

SPORT.

LAWN BOWLS.

SINGLES CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

The final of the open Singles Championship of the Colony was played on the Police Green on Monday afternoon before a fairly large gathering of interested spectators, the contestants being McLachlan (Taikee) and Muir (Kowloon).

Muir created a sensation by making nine points in the first four heads of the game, scoring two singles, a four and a three. McLachlan not getting the run of the green although the risk was in good condition.

At the 5th head McLachlan opened his score with a brace, and, keeping long heads with the jack, scored on eight consecutive ends bringing the score at the 12th end to 12-9 in his favour.

The 13th and 14th heads went to Muir, with a single and three. McLachlan scored a single at the 15th end, making the score 13-11.

Muir at this point raised the hopes of his supporters by adding a single and a couple at the 16th and 17th ends, respectively, but failed to keep his lead.

McLachlan, at this point, took the game in hand and laying some well played shots ran to 21 on the next four ends. The final scores were McLachlan 21; Muir 16.

McLachlan showed the better form of the two, keeping a better length than his opponent, who, after the 17th head, when his chances of winning were good, lost many opportunities by being narrow and short.

Messrs. Geo. Gerrard and Insp. Kent capably carried out the duties of Umpires and scorers.

McLachlan was heartily applauded and congratulated on his win. This is the first occasion on which a Taikee Club player has won the open Championship, previous winners being W. Bell (Police), D. Courlay (Police), G. Haxton (Kowloon), W. Bussell (Kowloon) and E. R. Edwards (Kowloon).

During the war there was no competition. The prizes will be presented on Saturday next at the close of the game Kowloon v. The Rest.

The 3rd and 4th prizes go to J. Grant and A. R. Clarke, both of Police Club.

BILLIARDS.

PALACE HOTEL TOURNAMENT.

The draw in the Palace Hotel Billiards Handicap tournament (game 250 up) is as follows:—

FIRST ROUND.—Byes: T. B. Golding (300) and R. Nichols (50); W. S. Cuff (75) and J. Snook (200); F. Normanton (Scratch) and R. G. Tyrrell (75); A. G. Pile (200) and H. Davis (150); W. Drew (125) and G. Heigh (125); W. W. Cooper (125) and G. Thomas (100); T. Wilson (75) and J. H. Tait (100); M. Erner (125) and A. Rowe (100); W. Taylor (50) and W. G. Gerrard (150); Ho Shai Cheong (Scratch) and Greenfield (75); E. Reeves (125) and R. E. Nowlin (75).

SECOND ROUND.—A. Two (Scratch) and W. Dispaan (50); W. Hill (125) and J. Parkes (200); S. Kelly (100) and McNab Wilson (125); J. W. Hamilton (100) and J. E. Clapham (125); K. Higashide (150) and R. Sugoe (150); O. P. Cave (150) and D. Urquhart (100); R. Thomas (125) and G. H. Bayley (200); P. Prichard (75) and J. Mukerjee (50); W. Gerrard (75) and W. E. Crocker (150); Ho Shai Man (Scratch) and R. Porter (100); E. B. Green (200).

HYPNOTISED BY LOVER.

FORCED TO LIVE AS WIFE.

ESCAPED FROM MAN IN THE STREET.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, a Chinese was charged with unlawfully harbouring a 18-year old Chinese girl, without the consent of her parents.

Mr. Schofield, of the S.C.A., who prosecuted, said that he wished to know if the defendant would admit that he was the writer of the letter produced, which had a bearing on the case.

The Magistrate said that the defendant would have to plead first.

The defendant told the Magistrate that the girl went to live with him of her own accord.

Mr. Schofield, outlining the case for the prosecution, said that the defendant was alleged to have often induced the complainant, who was a school girl, to run away from her home and go with him to Shui-shan, but she took no notice of him. On the 11th day of the 10th Moon last year, the girl was on her way to school about 9 a.m., when she met the accused, who, she alleged, hypnotised her and made her follow him. He took her to Heung-shan where she was forced to live with him as his wife. They lived in Heung-shan until the 7th Moon of this year, when the defendant brought the girl to Hongkong with him. She escaped from the defendant in the street and went home to her mother with whom she had been living ever since. The defendant became acquainted with the girl through living for some time in the same house.

Mr. Schofield further said that they had lived together and the defendant was now desirous of making the girl his wife. The defendant's *lit* (wife), said Mr. Schofield, had died before he took the girl away with him. On account of the letter (produced) which the girl had found tied to a bamboo in the house, she did not want to have anything more to do with the defendant. That was the whole difficulty in the case.

After reading the letter, the Magistrate said that it appeared to him that they had quarrelled and separated.

Addressing the defendant, the Magistrate said that it was a very serious offence to take a girl away and live with her as man and wife without her consent or the consent of her parents. Further, it was quite evident from the girl's decision not to have anything more to do with him, that the defendant must have treated her very badly during the time she was forced to live with him. People who committed such base offences must suffer the consequences. The defendant was sentenced to two months imprisonment with hard labour.

DOCK APPRENTICE'S HEROIC ACT.

SAVES WOMAN FROM DROWNING.

A young Chinese woman was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball at the Magistracy, yesterday, with attempting to commit suicide by jumping into the harbour.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that on Tuesday night the defendant, who was the second wife of a police official in Canton, wanted to go there to take part in the burial ceremonies of her mother. Owing to the unsettled state of the place, the husband was anxious about the defendant's safety, and refused to let her go by the night boat, advising her to wait until the morning and go by the day boat. The defendant, however, insisted on having her own way, and they had a quarrel. The defendant left the house and went straight to the Praya and jumped into the harbour. People saw her and gave the alarm, and a young apprentice employed at the Taikee Dockyard, named Charles Young, who was passing in a tram car at the time, jumped into the water and rescued the girl at great danger to his own life, as it was very dark at the time. In the meantime, the girl's husband, thinking that she had gone to Canton in search of her, and yesterday the *lit* (wife) went up by the day boat to bring the husband back. They were expected back in Hongkong by Thursday morning. In the meantime, he (the Inspector) thought it safer to remand the defendant in police custody as a safeguard against her repeating her rash act.

When the woman was told that she would be remanded in police custody until her husband's return, she said that she was now very sorry for what she had done and would not do it again. She asked that she be placed in the care of her uncle until her husband came back from Canton.

The uncle was called, but he refused to be responsible for his niece's action.

The Magistrate remanded her in police custody until Thursday morning.

TOUTING FOR MOTOR-BOATS.

ANNOYANCE TO PASSENGERS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, a Chinese was charged before Mr. A. Dyer Ball with disorderly behaviour by touting for passengers at Blake Pier.

Inspector Blackman, who prosecuted, said that there were many motor boats plying for hire near the pier and there was keen competition between the runners of the various motor boats companies to get passengers for their boats. So keen were they that the runners often became very offensive to prospective passengers, dragging them about. All constables on duty at the pier had been instructed to keep a look out for such disorderly behaviour, and arrest the offenders. On Monday night, the defendant, who was not employed by any of the motor boat companies, but who got a commission from the runner of the Republic Motor Boat Company for every passenger he got for the Republic boats, was seen by the constable on duty at the pier to accost a European, thrust a card in his hand, and then literally drag him to one of the Republic boats. He was promptly arrested. The police and the Inspector had had a lot of trouble and complaints lately about this sort of thing, and he would like to make an example of the defendant. Europeans, especially those under the influence of liquor, resented the disorderly acts of the runners and their tout, and frequently assaults took place, causing no end of trouble for the police.

The Magistrate imposed a fine of \$5.

SOME THINGS YOU SHOULD KNOW

We now have a "Top Hole" selection of CHEESE just arrived from Britain, France, Australia, America and Holland.

English Stilton	per lb.	\$1.30
French Roquefort	"	1.70
English Cheddar	"	90
Australian	"	80
American Gruyere	"	1.50
Dutch Edams	each	4.00
Californian Cream	per lb.	80
Dutch Cream Cheese	per tin	1.00

NEW ARRIVALS IN COLD STORAGE.
FINDON HADDOCKS. SELECTED KIPPER.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS FILETED COD.
REAL SCOTCH SALMON.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

OLSINA WATER PAINTS

made by

MANDER BROTHERS
WOLVERHAMPTON.

These well-known TEMPERA PAINTS are remarkably suitable for the interior decoration of any building.

They are also washable in a few weeks after application.

Shade books of colours kept in stock can be obtained from the SOLE AGENTS for HONGKONG and SOUTH CHINA.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

HONGKONG.

JUST RECEIVED

BROADWOOD PIANOS

Specially made for this climate.

The Anderson Music Co., Ltd.

Wm. Powell Ltd.
TELEPHONE 346

SOLE AGENTS
SOFT FELTS
REAL VELOUR
TWEED HATS
STRAW BOATERS

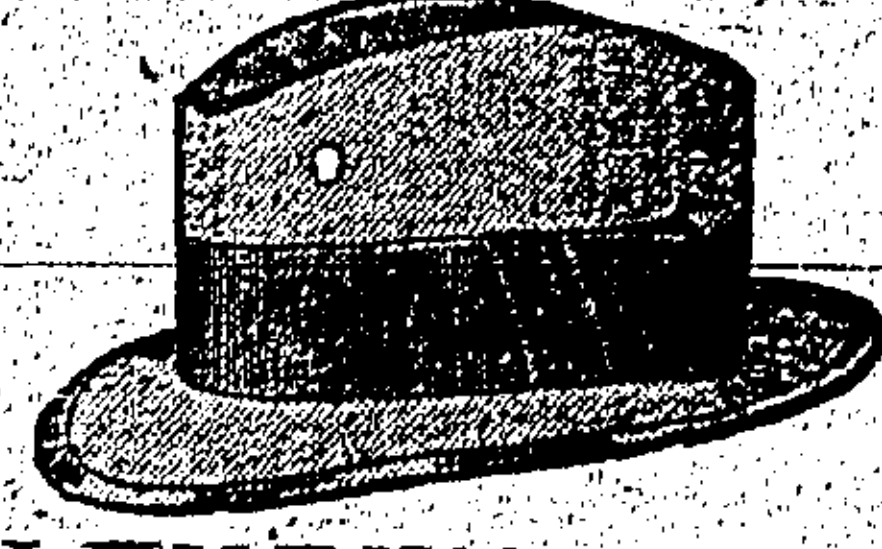
ENGLISH HAND-MADE

VARIETY OF SHAPES

IN SMOOTH AND

BRUSHED FELTS

GENTLEMEN'S HATTERS.



NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SIXTEENTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members will be held at the Club House, North Point, on THURSDAY, OCTOBER 14TH, 1920, at 5.30 P.M.

By Order,
R. E. MACDOUGALL,
Hon. Sec. & Treasurer.
Hongkong, October 12th, 1920. [1615]

CONSELHO DE ADMINISTRAÇÃO DAS
OBRAS DOS PORTOS DE MACAU
NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the calling for TENDERS to carry dredging and reclamation ground purposes, which was announced to be opened on the 12th instant, has been postponed to OCTOBER 19TH, at 3 P.M. at the Harbour Works Department, Macao.

HUGO F. DE LACERDA,
The Secretary.
Macao, October 7th, 1920. [1616]

IN THE SUPREME COURT
OF HONGKONG.

IN THE MATTER of the Estate of TAMAKO ISHINO late of 151 Wanchai Road, Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Singing Girl, deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2, of 1897), made an order limiting the time for sending in claims to or against the above Estate to the 31st day of October, 1920.

Creditors and claimants are hereby requested to send their claims to the undersigned by the above date.

Dated this 12th day of October, 1920.

HUGH A. NISBET,
Official Administrator.
[1617]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD.
AND
CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION
COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer
"DARDANUS"
FROM NEW YORK via SUEZ.

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into the Godowns, Kowloon, where it will be at the consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after Oct. 12th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival. All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 18th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before Nov. 1st, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong, October 12th, 1920. [1618]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN
STEAMSHIP COY'S STEAMER
"EASTERN"

Arrived Hongkong on Oct. 11th, 1920.
From AUSTRALIA and MANILA.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as the goods are landed.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions have been given to the contrary 6 hours before arrival of the steamer.

Goods not cleared within 8 days including date of arrival will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's surveyors Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS at 10 A.M. on Mondays and Thursdays.

All claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godown.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, October 11th, 1920. [1619]

NOTICE.

MR. HENRY BIRKETT has this day been admitted as a Partner in this Firm.
MOXON AND TAYLOR.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1920. [1609]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 13TH,
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 16TH.

CABARET DINNER DANCE.

MME. S. BELIKOVITCH, Ballerina of the Warsaw Opera House, will appear in a number of Classic Dances.
Assisted by
MR. PAUL GREY,
Famous Russian Baritone.
[1604]

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY MEETING of Members of the above Club will be held on SATURDAY, the 16th OCTOBER, at 12 O'clock Noon, within the Offices of the Hongkong Jockey Club, Chater Road, Hongkong.

By Order,
R. J. PATERSON,
Clerk of the Course.
Hongkong, October 2nd, 1920. [1570]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are hereby WARNED against negotiating or in any manner having dealings in the undermentioned scrip for SHARES in the under-noted Companies, the Secretaries of which have been notified against certain irregularities that have arisen in connection therewith.

The said Shares are the property of the undersigned and any person or persons having come into possession thereof are requested to communicate with him forthwith.

Particulars and Numbers of HONGKONG AND AUWLOON WEARE AND GODOWN COMPANY SHARES stolen—

Script No. Numbers. Holder's Name.
7017 50 28301/28350 C. P. Chater.
7290 30 37843/37133 M. S. Samsom.
8538 100 42969/42968 Li Chok Yuen.
5810 29 1231/75, 18256/59 S. Fenwick.
5911 29 55089/117 H. H. Fenwick.
7154 9 64757/765 S. Fenwick.
8411 5 71841/845 R. Mitchell.
6635 15 44870/84 M. E. C. Champernowne.
7789 4 66739/66742 P. F. H. Holbe & A. F. Harris.

7755 9 64766/774 H. H. Fenwick.
H.K. & WHAMPOA CO. 100 SHARES:
Script No. 7425 Lo Koon Hang, 9003/27, 5601/25, 37583/7, 33867/81, 26995/27019, 40713/717.

(Signed) FRED ELLIS.

c/o FRED ELLIS & Co.
Hongkong, September 25th, 1920. [1538]

THE CHINA SPECIE BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

St. George's Building, HONGKONG.

Chairman of Board of Directors.
MR. WONG SHIU HAM.

Chief Manager..... MR. L. S. HOLM.
Asst. Manager..... MR. K. T. WONG.

Foreign exchange and general banking business transacted. Current, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear interests at rates of 2 1/2, 4, and 5% respectively.

L. S. HOLM,
Chief Manager.
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1920. [1571]

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(A FRENCH BANK).

CAPITAL PAID-UP AND SURPLUS

Fcs. 105,000,000.00

The organization of the Bank enables it to open CURRENT ACCOUNTS and to accept FIXED DEPOSITS in local currency and ANY FOREIGN CURRENCY.

These accounts and deposits may be converted AT ANY TIME without ANY CHARGE in ANY OTHER CURRENCY.

Apply for terms and particulars to—
HONGKONG BRANCH,
Queen's Building, 5, Chater Rd.
[1488]

G. R. PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction,

On TUESDAY,

the 7th December, 1920, at 11 A.M. within the Chamber, at Naval Depot, Kowloon,

H.M. TUG "ST. SAMPSON".

Length between perpendiculars... 135 ft. 0 in.
Breadth, extreme... 30 " 9 in.
Depth (under side of 6 in. Bar Keel... 16 " 7 1/2 in.
Tonnage according to British Rules, Gross... 451 " 0 tons
Nominal Displacement... 340 " 0 tons
At mean draft of... 10 " 10 in.
Present mean draft... 10 " 9 in.

(Where... Hongkong
Built... When... September, 1919,
By whom H.K.W. Dock Co., Ltd.

Materials of Construction—
Wood... Fittings in Cabin, etc.
Iron... General Fittings on Deck, etc.
Steel... Hull, Bulkheads, etc.
Decks... Forecastle, Upper and Lower

A single screw steel steamer of L.H.P. 1,200 fitted with internal electric lighting at 100 Volts.

Built under Lloyd's survey, 100 T.A.I. for towing purposes.

Port of Registry, Hongkong.

To be sold as she now lies at H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong. A detailed list of fittings to be sold with the Ship may be seen at the Office of the Naval Store Officer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong, and structural and other particulars can be obtained from the Chief Engineer, H.M. Dockyard, Hongkong.

The Vessel is now on view between the hours of 10 A.M. and 4 P.M. Inspecting orders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

On presenting inspecting orders to the Pier Master in the Dockyard the persons named thereon will be conveyed to and from the Ship. The Ship may not be boarded from a private boat.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
By Appointment Auctioneers to the Admiralty.
[1606]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISEMENTS of the "Wanted" variety will be inserted under the above special heading at a charge of \$1.00 FOR THREE INSERTIONS if they do not exceed 25 words in number and are PREPAID.

An additional charge of 50 cents will be made if the instructions for insertion are not accompanied by cash. Advertisers requiring their advertisements under this head must give instructions accordingly, otherwise the advertisements will be regarded as intended to be displayed and charged at the usual rates.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bones P. Q. AD. AP. AW.

FOR SALE. An almost new "ESTEE" PIANO, used only three months, in perfect condition. Price \$500. Apply Major M. S. TEIXEIRA, Macao. [70]

FOR SALE.

TWO LANCASHIRE BOILERS, length 28 feet, diameter 8 feet, diameter of furnaces (two) 3 feet. Working pressure 100 lbs. per sq. inch. Constructed by Messrs. LINDSAY, BURNET & CO., Govan, Glasgow. In good order and condition. Complete set of fittings with each boiler. Apply—
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Hongkong. [1544]

FOR SALE.

"BICTON" (127, Peak) Plantation Road with Tennis Court. Total area 54,000 sq. ft. Greater part level ground available for additional building without encroaching on tennis court. Possession of land can be had immediately, house next spring. Apply
JOHNSON, STOKES & MASTER,
Princes Building.
[1556]

STRUTHERS & DIXON, (INC.)

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "WEST JENA" From SEATTLE.

S.S. "LORETTA" From BALTIMORE.

THE Steamship

"WEST JENA"

having arrived from Seattle via ports on Oct. 7th, 1920, Consignees are hereby notified that their Cargo is being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at Consignee's risk.

Consignees of Cargo per s.s. "LORETTA" from Baltimore are hereby notified that their Cargo was transhipped at Kobe to the "WEST JENA".

Consignees of Cargo must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports & Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 A.M. on Oct. 13th, 1920, by the Company's Surveyors Messrs. Carmichael & Clarke.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be recognized after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 14th, 1920, will be subject to rent.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, INC., Agents.

1st Floor, Powell's Building,
12, Des Vaux Road Central.
Hongkong, October 7th, 1920. [1559]

SS. "FORTIOS"

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEILLE in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their Goods with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables are being landed and placed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 14th, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before Oct. 17th, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. GODDARD & DOUGLAS, on Thursday, Oct. 14th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. RODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, October 8th, 1920. [1607]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship "SAMARANG MARU"

FROM JAPAN.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before Oct. 9th.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after Oct. 15th, will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before Oct. 25th, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on Oct. 15th, at 10 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.
Hongkong, October 10th, 1920. [1610]

INTIMATION

Watson's

PURE

CARBOLIC

SOAPS

Recommended by the Medical

Profession.

SUPPLIED IN THREE STRENGTHS:

5% FOR TOILET USE

Price: \$1.20 per box of 3 tablets.

10% FOR THE BATH

Price: \$1.75 per box of 3 tablets.

20% MEDICAL BATH SOAP

Price: 75 cts. per tablet.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

TELEPHONE 16.

Hongkong Office: 10A, Des Vaux Rd., O
London Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

Hongkong, OCTOBER 13TH, 1920.

CHINA'S NEED OF ROADS.

Who would venture at the present time to set a limit to the influence of the motor-car in China? Some years ago, when motor-cars began to make their appearance in China, a story was going the rounds at Peking that an enterprising American firm of motor-car manufacturers, flattered at the apparent hopelessness of the prospect of China becoming a market for cars, owing to the absence of roads, hit upon the happy expedient of making a present of a handsome car to the Minister of Communications. The occupant of that office at the time was talking a good deal of the great things he contemplated doing to improve the means of communication in the country. His outlook, however, was confined to railways, but the unexpected possession of a motor-car immediately directed his attention to the need of good roads, especially in the metropolis and its suburbs. It was not very long before Peking was provided with macadamised roads of a width and smoothness to be found in no other city in China—save in the foreign settlements—and scores of motor-cars are traversing Peking to-day, as a result. Canton, the southern capital, notwithstanding all its political troubles, has been making an effort to follow Peking's example in this respect. Some wide roads have been constructed through the city and others are contemplated. Who, three years ago, would have expected in his lifetime to be able to traverse the city of Canton in a motor-car? When once things begin to move in China they often move rapidly. Probably there are more motor-cars in Shanghai than in any city in Asia, and it is not surprising that we should begin to hear of serious proposals by the Chinese, who have become great joy-riders, to extend the fine roads which have been provided in the Settlement areas well out into the heart of the province. There exists in Shanghai a Pan-Pacific Association, and recently under the auspices of this Association some five hundred persons sat down to dinner and a discourse on the

need of good roads in China. In the absence of Mr. TANG SHAO-YI, who was once Prime Minister of China, Dr. C. T. WANG presided over the gathering and delivered the principal speech. Dr. WANG is a man who has seen something of the world. His first experience abroad was in Japan, but he would not find there much in the way of roads which present a striking contrast to the roads of China. He next spent a few years in America where he could hardly fail to observe on every hand evidences of the backwardness of both China and Japan in the matter of municipal administration and especially in road construction and maintenance. Dr. WANG was recently in Europe for a considerable time, as one of China's delegates to the Versailles Conference, and he had further illustrations there of the advantages of good roads and quick means of communication. He has filled several diplomatic appointments in China during the past ten years, and, contrasting conditions in the East with those which obtain in the West, he was well able to appreciate in his own mind the needs of the country which it is his life's object to see progressive and prosperously developing. Moreover, Dr. WANG knows both Hongkong and Shanghai well, and is therefore well aware that the Chinese authorities have not far to go for examples of efficient road construction. In the picturesque language of his country he told his audience at Shanghai that roads in a country were like the blood vessels in the human system—they gave life to commerce and industry; they brought communities into closer contact with another; they were thus advantageous educationally and, from the point of view of government, they tended to make life safer and administration more efficient. He pointed out, that roads could be made more cheaply than railways, and he threw out the suggestive suggestion that the employment of disbanded soldiers and even the standing army on such work would be doubly serviceable to the State at the present time, as it would help to solve a very ugly problem for which we have seen no other very satisfactory solution offered. He said the Road Committee of the Pan-Pacific Association proposed to advocate the building of roads between Hangchow and Shanghai and Nanking. Among the reasons they advanced for this was that large numbers of automobiles are already owned by Chinese as well as by foreign residents, and that their usefulness for both pleasure and business was recognised by all enlightened persons. It was proposed to have a general committee of one hundred persons to promote these schemes, an executive committee of nine, and various sub-committees to work out and superintend practical details. It looks very business-like and if these projects are carried out, the province of Chekiang may well become a pattern for development in this direction which will be extensively copied in other parts of China. We hope it may be so.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine, as will be seen from a double-column advertisement in this issue, is inviting subscriptions for the new 6 per cent. French Government Loan, beginning from October 20th.

The Living Buddha of Outer Mongolia has sent a delegate to Peking to pay his annual tribute to the President. Among the articles he has sent to the Chief Executive are one camel, one horse, one image of Buddha and eight pieces of sable fur.

While a junk was lying alongside the Manila Maru, at No. 3 Kowloon wharf, on Monday, a steam launch ran into it and made a hole in its side. The junk, which had some furniture and 35 cases of apples on board, sank immediately. The crew was rescued.

With the advent of the winter season, says a Peking contemporary, many of the famine-stricken people will undoubtedly die from the cold. In order to relieve their sufferings, the Premier is contemplating the distribution of the old uniforms discarded by the Army among the famine victims.

It will interest many old residents to know that the old Haikwan Band, an organisation in which both Sir Robert Hart and Sir Robert Bredon took much interest, has recently been reconstituted in Peking as an independent enterprise. The use of the old name of "Haikwan Band" has been sanctioned, however, and the Inspector-General of Customs has allowed the band to use their old quarters, but beyond this the organisation has no official support.

"Bank Buildings" on Queen's Road, at the corner of Wyndham Street, belonging to the Bellios Estate, have recently passed into the ownership of the Asiatic Petroleum Co., Ltd., who intend to put up on the site palatial offices, six storeys high, provided the Public Works Department will sanction a building of that height. The price paid for the property, it is stated is about \$60 a square foot. The site measures about 11,000 square feet. The present tenants have been placed under notice to vacate the premises by February next.

An St. John's Cathedral yesterday afternoon Mr. Leonard Manning, Rector, was married to Miss Violet Sturtell Vaughan. Numerous friends were present to witness the ceremony. The bride wore a gown of white georgette, with broad lace, and carried a shower bouquet of roses and Honolulua creeper. Miss Florrie Neave, her bridesmaid, wore a dress of primrose georgette with lace and trimmed with pink roses, her bouquet being of pink roses and maidenhair fern. Mrs. Neave, the hostess, wore a dress of brown broadcloth with gold trimming. The Rev. H. V. Copley Moyle was the officiating clergyman, Mr. T. Neave gave the bride away, and Mr. R. Farmer was "best man." A reception followed at the Hongkong Hotel.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegrams quoted below were received from the Manila Observatory, yesterday—

8.30 a.m.
Cyclone or typhoon E. of Luzon less than 300 miles distant, moving N.W.W.

Typhoon in about 17deg. Long. E. 13deg. Lat. North, moving N.W.

1 p.m.
Long. 128deg. Lat. 16., recurring North-eastward.

DEATH OF AN OLD RESIDENT OF MACAO.

The Portuguese community of Hongkong, Canton and Shanghai, in other places in the East will greatly regret to hear of the death of an old Macao resident, in the person of Mr. Patricio Jose da Luz who passed away in his 65th year at Macao.

The funeral took place on the 11th inst. at 5 p.m. and among those present were H.E. the Governor, the President and Body of the Lial Senado, Mr. Rev. Fr. Nunes, Lieut.-Col. Correa, Major Lobato and Messrs. A. J. Vistal, A. A. Lobo and Pedro Nolasco.

The procession to the cemetery from the residence of the deceased was headed by the girls of the Italian Convent, and included boys and girls of the Municipal Schools, the girls of the Sta. Rosa, the boys of the St. Joseph's College, the clergy, and a large crowd of people of all ranks.

At the Cemetery Dr. Luis Nolasco da Silva, the President of the Lial Senado, delivered a funeral oration saying that he came in the name of the Lial Senado, the people of Macao and, lastly, in the name of the Associação Promotora da Instrução dos Macanenses of which the deceased was the founder, president for some time and secretary for 15 years, to bid the deceased a last farewell. The occasion was too full of grief to enable him to do justice to a speech to the life of the deceased and the good work he did for the education of the boys of Macao.

The deceased, who was the secretary of the Lial Senado for over 25 years, and ex-teacher and Director of the Municipal Schools, was the last of a group of young Macanenses whose education was received from the Jesuit fathers of the old days and who rendered to the community of Macao most valuable public service. The people of Macao mourn the death of one of the most honourable and highly respected members of the community and as a sign of respect and affection the flag of the Lial Senado was flown at half mast and all the Municipal Schools were closed on the day of the funeral.

One case of diphtheria and one case (one death) of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Monday.

A fatal trolley accident is reported to have taken place at Cheungsha Wan. A Chinese boy is reported to have been knocked down and killed.

The new Golf Course at Peking (at Tien Shan Shan) was opened for play a few weeks ago, and the new Club-house is to be opened on Sunday next.

Mr. G. H. Wilson of Messrs. Robertson, Wilson & Co. was charged at the Magistrate's Court yesterday, with reckless motor driving. The case was remanded till Friday.

It is announced in the London Gazette that Major T. A. Robertson (Commissionary of Ordnance and Lieut.-Colonel) relinquishes his temporary commission, June 4th, 1920.

A Chinese woman who attempted to commit suicide by jumping into the sea at Praya East, owing to a quarrel with her daughter-in-law, was rescued and removed to

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENTS.)

GERMAN ADMIRAL ASSASSINATED.

WIFE MURDERER: DAUGHTER SERIOUSLY WOUNDED.

BERLIN, October 10th.

A message from Weimar says Admiral Soehers, his wife and her maid have been assassinated, and the Admiral's eighteen-year old daughter, seriously wounded by two masked men who broke in the Admiral's villa in the afternoon.

One of the murderers, an artist named Buchner, committed suicide. The other fled.

The Admiral was asleep in an upper chamber, when the murders occurred. The motive of the crime has not yet been discovered as there was no theft of property.

FRENCH RAILWAY DISASTER

45 KILLED: MANY INJURED.

PARIS, October 10th.

An appalling disaster overtook the Paris-Nantes express which was travelling at sixty miles an hour and ran into a goods train standing at Houilles station.

Eight passenger coaches were telescoped. Twenty-five bodies of the dead have so far been recovered. Sixty were injured and were sent to Paris by a special relief train.

It is feared that the number of injured persons totals a hundred.

TERRIBLE SHOCK.

LATER.

It was ascertained at midnight that the death-roll was 38. The shock of the collision was so violent that many bodies were found totally undisturbed. Rescue work is being continued.

LATER.

There are now forty-five persons reported to have been killed in the collision.

PARIS, October 10th.

A Havas message says:—

Two railway accidents near Paris resulted in the death of some forty persons. Nearly a hundred were injured.

INDIAN RAILWAY OUTRAGE.

13 KILLED: 15 INJURED.

MADRAS, October 10th.

Thirteen third class passengers were killed and 15 injured by the derailment of a Bangalore mail train near Arkonam, owing to some person, who has so far not been arrested, removing a rail.

FIREPROOF AEROPLANE.

SENSATIONAL STUNT IN AMERICA.

MINNEAPOLIS, October 8th.

American and British aviation experts witnessed a striking night demonstration by a civilian airman Paul Collins with an alleged fireproof aeroplane with a patented device permitting safe night landings.

Prior to ascent, the aeroplane was treated with the fireproof substance, then saturated with petrol. Collins donned a suit, similarly treated with petrol. At a height of 5,000 feet, he set fire to the aeroplane which thrillingly volplaned comet-like and made a perfect landing. The whole landing field was illumined by two magnesium flares, dropped from the wing-tips and reflected by mirrors under the fuselage.

BROAD DAYLIGHT ROBBERY.

HELD UP IN STREET IN BUFFALO.

CLEVELAND (Ohio), October 10th.

A most daring hold-up in the street is reported from Buffalo. Two men jumped from a taxi-cab and knocked down a diamond salesman, named Laventhal, whom they had followed from Cleveland, senseless with the butts of revolvers. They then carried off a suit case, which Laventhal was carrying, containing diamonds worth \$200,000.

INVOLUNTARY BANKRUPTCY.

PETITION AGAINST MAMMOTH FIRM.

NEW YORK, October 8th.

An involuntary bankruptcy petition has been filed against the Victor Fox Company and thirteen allied and subsidiary organizations.

U.S. PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN.

MR. COX DECLARES FOR LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

NEW YORK, October 8th.

Speaking at Nashville, Mr. Cox, the Democratic candidate for the Presidency, formally accepted the League of Nations as the issue of the campaign.

Referring to Senator Harding's denunciation of the present League, he said, "Now he is against the League, I for it."

Mr. Cox, further, declared that as soon as possible after March 4th, if elected, he, with the Senate, would consider the Peace Treaty and the question of reservations, if any, and of these those that are helpful will be accepted and the Treaty will be ratified.

SENATOR HARDING'S DECLARATION.

DES MOINES, October 9th.

Senator Harding, in a speech, declared that America was not being selfish and aloof but would never allow a council of foreign Powers at Geneva to dictate to her. America wanted to play her own part in the world's affairs.

Senator Harding declared that he favoured the rejection of the Covenant written at Versailles, but declared again for an Association of Nations instead of the League of Nations. He said that as soon as possible, after he was elected, he would consult the best minds in the United States, especially in the Senate, in regard to the Association of Nations for the promotion of international peace, but one which should definitely safeguard American sovereignty and recognize America's ultimate and unmortgaged freedom of action.

He was of opinion that Great Britain was approaching the solution of the Irish question but he would no more tell Great Britain what to do about Ireland than he would permit Great Britain to tell Americans what they should do in the Philippines.

IRISH ORGY OF CRIME.

MORE OUTRAGES REPORTED.

LONDON, October 10th.

Further outrages are reported from Ireland to-day. A military motor-lorry proceeding to Carrigrohane station, County Roscommon, was blown up. Eight soldiers are missing. There are no further details.

Armed men attacked two military lorries filled with soldiers near Bandon, Cork, last night. An officer was killed and three soldiers were wounded. Civilian casualties are not known.

STRANGE POLISH TACTICS.

BLUFFING THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

LONDON, October 10th.

It is reported that serious complications have arisen at Vilna. The Poles are making a determined attempt to occupy the Lithuanian capital which action conflicts with the Polish declarations to the League of Nations. It is stated that the Lithuanians are preparing a vigorous defence and the Government has gone to Kovno.

REVOLT IN TOMSK.

ANTI-SOVIET PEASANTS IN POWER.

STOCKHOLM, October 9th.

It is reported, according to the Petrograd *Isvestia*, that Tomsk has been occupied by anti-Soviet peasants led by "White" officers. Several Red commissaries were captured and killed.

THE PRINCE OF WALES.

"HAPPY TO BE BACK AGAIN."

LONDON, October 10th.

H.M.S. *Renown* has entered the Channel, and is proceeding to Portsmouth accompanied by the third flotilla of the Atlantic Fleet and six destroyers.

His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has sent a message to the Press expressing his warm appreciation of the numerous messages of welcome and congratulation from all parts of the United Kingdom, saying that he had the most splendid time during his tour, but he is very happy to be back again.

EARLIER CABLES.

SYRIAN POSITION.

STEADY IMPROVEMENT.

PARIS, October 10th.

A Havas message says:—

A Beyrouth message says the Syrian railway traffic is again normal. In the Hauran district, which has been completely pacified, the Moslem notabilities are heartily co-operating with the French authorities.

The situation in Cilicia shows steady improvement.

WORLD TRADE.

NEED OF ANGLO-AMERICAN CO-OPERATION.

NEW YORK, October 7th.

Sir Auckland Geddes, in a speech at a dinner of the United States Chamber of Commerce to representatives of the British Chambers of Commerce, declared that adequate world trade development, by Great Britain and the United States required both the nations to lay their emphasis on the table. He emphasised the desire of Great Britain for closer Anglo-American business co-operation.

Sir Auckland Geddes declared that he most strongly believed, despite possible local diminutions of profit, that Anglo-American business co-operation would pay both the nations best in the long run. If the English-speaking peoples worked together, no half-baked Communists or military adventurers would long continue to disturb the re-settling of the world.

Mr. Alexander, Secretary of Commerce, following Sir Auckland Geddes, said that the United States did not contemplate any attempt to drive out other nations from the shipping business, but simply wanted enough ships to take care of its own expanding business. Rivalries in international competition could not be avoided, but they could be harmonised and localised.

NEW SAN SALVADOR RAILWAY.

LOAN IN UNITED STATES.

NEW YORK, October 7th.

San Salvador has negotiated a loan of \$20,000,000 with the United States, bankers for the construction of a railway from the Atlantic coast to Lake Nicaragua.

AMERICAN FLIGHTS.

ABANDONED OWING TO STORM.

PANAMA, October 7th.

Owing to a blinding rainstorm, the eight submarine chasers have returned.

Lieut. Austin had also to return to Panama after flying 400 miles towards Jamaica.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

HASTENING CHINESE CONSORTIUM.

WASHINGTON, October 8th.

Sir Auckland Geddes and Sir Charles Addis, the London manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation met Mr. Davis, Under-Secretary of State, Department on October 8th for a conference which is understood to have been arranged with a view to hastening the steps for making the proposed Chinese Consortium effective.

Mr. Shidehaya visited the department during the day.

IN THE LIONS' DEN.

EXCITING SCENE AT ROME.

MILAN, August 27th.

There is a new case of Daniel in the lions' den at Rome, where a cinematograph film company was carrying on rehearsal of a fight between gladiators and wild beasts in the Coliseum. For the occasion five lions had been provided to simulate a life-like performance, but the unexpected drawback happened to be that the company could not engage the lions, although had it better considered the cause might have found suitable performers among the few hundred of the fearless Arditi.

"Braves" of the war who are knocking about the town, and are used, if not exactly to handling half-tame lions, still something akin to them. In the circus several groups of stuffed tigers and lions had been laid about, but the live lions were kept in a large side pit near the tribune. The performance was getting on splendidly. The gladiators were fighting for all they were worth, and the "Senators" were "Roman grandees" sitting in the tribunes were applauding and urging them on to still more exciting feats, when two gladiators in their excessive zeal and rather overdoing their part fell into the pit.

A real wild scene then happened. Most of the "Senators" and their followers, and also the male and female slaves in their picturesque costumes, jumped pell-mell from the seats into the arena, some running towards the lions, others towards the exit, "masters," "plebeians," and "slaves" all mixed up by hundreds, and levelled by common fear and excitement. "Senators" were seen lifting their togas in a quite undignified way, so as to run the quicker. "Roman matrons" engaged in the game of getting on all fours, and the whole circus in a state of indescribable turmoil and uproar, while the stuffed lions maintained a dignified aspect.

It was probably this uproar, and the sight of so many wonderful faces, costumes, and wildly gesticulating people round the pit, that frightened the lions and saved the two gladiators' lives. When they fell in the lions were quickly licking their paws, not expecting this fortuitous "meal." Both the gladiators hurt themselves in falling, one of them severely spraining his ankle, and the other receiving a slight rib from his sword-handle, so that what with the nervous shock at finding themselves in such unexpected company, they remained dazed and motionless. However, the situation was saved by the manager's keepers, who hastened with pitchforks, jumped into the pit, and kept the lions from attacking the gladiators, and more sensible and energetic performers. Undoubtedly this renewal of the old-time Coliseum performances will long be remembered by the hundreds who attended them, and especially so by the two unlucky protagonists.

NATURAL HISTORY NOTES.

I.—THE LEOPARD.

The Leopard is the sort of beast with which we should have lots of sympathy. Not in the least. Can Pardy change his spots. I know a lot of people, who also appear unable to.

II.—THE LOBSTER.

The Lobster is a curious crustacean. Of temper quick, and quite uncertain way. He usually appears with his relation, That funny insect called the Mayonnaise. You meet him in the Grill-Room every day. [I'm glad I'm not a lobster, by the way.]

III.—THE STAGNANT.

The Stagnant is a fearful foe. To swiftly running things; He lives where water-lilies grow. And marsh-gas breaks in rings—At least, I rather fancy so; Just what he is I don't quite know.

IV.—SWALLOWS.

In the Autumn, people say, All the Swallows fly away. But I think they really creep Into ponds and go to sleep.

Then when Summer comes back here, And the sky is blue and clear, All the little fishes say "Come, wake up, and fly away!"

Up at once the swallows get— But I guess they're dreadful wet.

V.—THE BEAR AND THE KANGAROO.

A Bear fell in love with a Kangaroo. For he liked her graceful hops. It was surely a curious thing to do. But he said as he licked his chops: "She's good at a hop, and I can dance. So we shall be a well-matched pair; I'd marry her, now, if I got the chance, And I'd be a lucky bear!"

The Kangaroo heard the Bear's remark. And she blushed a fiery red; (Tho' it didn't show much as she was dark.) But she sighed and sadly said, "Our tails don't match, so I very much fear The species would not combine; And we've got to think of the children, dear. So, I fear, I must decline."

E. W. H.

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A TREAT IN STORE.

THE FOUR DOORS AND HOW THEY OPEN.

[CONTRIBUTED.]

At last we are able to make the announcement that we have been wanting to make for weeks. Let us make it quickly—safeguard yourself for October 25th and 30th. Those are the dates when you will be able to see the four doors at the City Hall. The local amateurs have arranged to produce four plays and any one of the four is worth the effort that is necessary to ensure a seat for the first night.

The plays are: "The Glittering Gate," "The Golden Doom," "The Compromise of the King of the Golden Isles," and "The Lost Silk Hat."

The latter is unique in one respect. It has been sent by the talented author, Lord Dunsany, to Hongkong, so that Hongkong may become famous in theatrical circles. It will appear in our local theatre for the first time. Afterwards other cities such as London, New York and Paris will be permitted to see it. But if you wish to be a real "first nighter" for a remarkable play that will be talked about all over the world, you must be in Hongkong on October 25th and 30th.

Concerning the plays we shall have more to say later. Just now we wish to impress upon the reader one fact. It is this: If you wish to be "first nighters" then forget all about the four plays and October 25th and 30th. But if you wish to do right, then you should at once make a note of the date.

It is always a very weary task, although it is a labour of love, this business of rehearsing and arranging all of the thousand and one details of amateur theatricals. Let us show our friends that we do appreciate their efforts. Let us book seats as soon as is possible for October 25th and October 30th.

The cause of Art is a great cause and Hongkong can demonstrate that the oft-repeated charges about materialism are unfair. There are many people in this Colony who love Art. There are still more who are generous. In this case we can all be doubly generous. We can encourage Art and we can help the sacred cause of Charity. For the four doors will show wonderful scenery to the assembled audiences in Hongkong, and later they will open and give a glimpse of food to some of those who are starving in North China. The local amateurs are making this great effort, in order to help the Famine Fund. It is indeed up to all of us to see that they have a crowded and enthusiastic audience.

Remember the great dates of 1920. They are October 25th and 30th. Put them in your diary and write them indelibly in your memory, and tell your friends that you have decided to go to see the four doors on one of those nights. It will be the best production yet seen in this Colony.

A DOCTOR'S CONTRACT.

LITIGATION AT SHANGHAI.

His Honour Judge Lobingier was engaged in the U.S. Court for China at Shanghai last week in the hearing of a claim by Drs. Ransom and Street against Dr. Paul Martin in which judgment was asked restraining defendant from practising as a doctor and surgeon "within 100 miles of the intersection of Nanking Road and the Bund."

Messrs. W. S. Fleming and R. T. Bryan (of Messrs. Fleming, Davies & Bryan) appeared for plaintiffs and Mr. S. Fessenden, (of Messrs. Jernigan, Fessenden, Ross & Holcomb) for defendant.

THE PLAINTIFFS.

In their petition the plaintiffs set forth that by letters dated January 31st, February 1st and May 31st, 1920, plaintiffs offered to employ defendant and defendant agreed to accept their conditions of employment. On June 8th defendant, in wrongful and willful violation of the contract, and without justification or excuse, left the employ of the plaintiffs and proceeded to practise medicine and surgery in Shanghai for his own account and profit. The letter of January 31st contained the following clause:—

Disbarment from practice in Shanghai vicinity. It is agreed that in the event of the termination for any cause of your association with us, you will refrain completely for a period of five years from the practice of medicine and surgery in any of their branches and from medical work of any description in the International Settlement, the French Concession, the Chinese City, Chapei, Nantao, or within 100 miles of the intersection of Nanking Road and the Bund.

At the time of filing of the petition the defendant was practising medicine and surgery in violation of this clause, and plaintiffs accordingly asked for judgment against the defendant enjoining him for a period of five years from in any way engaging in the practice of medicine and surgery in any of their branches or the places mentioned above.

In his answer the defendant denied that his letter accepted the terms and conditions mentioned or that any contract of employment was ever consummated. He further alleged that during the time when plaintiffs and he were negotiating a contract of employment they were unable to agree on terms, and that on or about May 31st he abandoned these negotiations and started practice on his own account. With reference to the clause of disbarment (quoted above) he denied that the paragraph constituted a contract.

Mr. Fleming said that plaintiffs expected to prove that defendant entered into their employment on the basis of the contract set out in the letter of January 31st, as modified by defendant's own letter of February 1st. Also that not only did he accept the terms of that contract, but he accepted doing so in writing subsequently. This counsel submitted would disprove any instruction he might have given to his lawyers or any testimony he might offer in the case. It was a question of whether there was implied acceptance, or not.

His Honour—Largely a question of law. Mr. Fleming—Yes.

PLAINTIFFS' EVIDENCE. Dr. Ransom then gave evidence. He said he first met defendant some time in the early part of January or the latter part of December. At meetings held later witness discussed with defendant the question of entering into a contract. The letter of January 31st confirmed the conversations. In a conference after the reply of February 1st was received witness said the letter seemed to confirm the original letter. Dr. Martin said, "Practically, it does." Witness said, "Very well, we will accept the terms of the letter and consider the agreement as concluded." A typist was present. After the conclusion of that agreement Dr. Martin began to discharge his duties at once. Announcements of his association with the firm were made in the press. Further, defendant was paid his salary for the month of April. Dr. Martin was never discharged by plaintiffs who objected to his leaving. There would undoubtedly be a loss to plaintiffs if defendant were permitted to carry on work in Shanghai. He thought he knew of two instances in which this had already been done.

Cross-examined—He could not recall any ruling of the American Medical Association dealing with the question of such doctors' contract cases as existed in Shanghai. He was not a specialist in surgery but he performed major operations.

Dr. Ransom later said that all doctors in Shanghai had contract patients; that class of work had never been questioned before.

DEFENDANT'S CASE.

Dr. Martin, who said he had seen war service in Vienna, France, Germany and Siberia, was the only witness for the defence. He maintained that his letter of February 1st was a counter-proposal to the letter of January 31st. He had at that time an offer for the acquiring of Dr. Street's interest in the firm for which he was to have six months' consideration. This offer he subsequently refused. The \$400 per month he considered to be a retaining fee for the exclusive use of his services. He had merely expressed a willingness to be associated with the firm—not to become an employee. Drs. Ransom and Street both told him they were not surgeons. His terms had never been accepted by plaintiffs.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

ALLEGED ARMED ROBBERS.

ARRESTS IN WEST POINT.

Five men, alleged to be armed robbers, who were arrested in West Point, on Saturday, were formally charged at the Magistracy, yesterday, with possession of a revolver and three daggers. Some gags and pieces of rope were also found on the premises where they were arrested.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS LOAN GUARANTEE.

WHITE PAPER ISSUED.

A White Paper (Cmd. 907) was issued recently containing a copy of a Treasury Minute, dated August 2nd, placing on formal record the guarantee by the Imperial Government of the interest and principal of the \$28,650,700 (\$23,341,000) Five and a Quarter per cent. Loan raised by the Straits Settlements in 1918, the proceeds of which were lent to the Imperial Government for war purposes.—*The Times*.

FROM THE BANK TO MANDALAY.

AS IT WILL BE IN THE DAYS OF 1960.

[BY CHARLES T. KING.]

"Here's a funny thing I've just come across, Elsie," said John Wood to his wife as they sat at breakfast on the verandah of their charming rose-embowered villa in the Sahara.

"What is it, dear?" asked Mrs. Wood, sitting down on the table the tiny silver-mounted instrument in which she had been listening to the chatter of her sister, who had been talking wirelessly to her while passing through the Panama Canal.

"I've just come across an extract from the *Daily Express* of 1920—forty years ago—and I see there was a famine in houses that some weird vehicles called omnibuses and trams were overcrowded and there was great difficulty in getting between houses and City offices because there was no room."

"Fancy! No room for the Lombard-street worker and no houses because there was a shortage of bricks! Strange idea, no room when, with all our fertilising and development out here in the Sahara, there are still millions of acres in Central Africa untouched. Besides, why should they want bricks when the London workers can come home in the evening to a beautiful bungalow like ours here in Africa made of wood, and built in no time?"

"You forget," answered Elsie, "that 1920 was forty years ago. I flew over to the South Kensington Museum yesterday with Mabel, who picked me up on her way over from Melbourne, and there were models of all the funny people huddled together like sardines, and they had tubes under London, so the museum guide told us, where the passengers developed a special kind of muscle called strap-hanger's biceps."

THE TELEVISIONGRAPH.

"Of course, I forgot," said John Wood. "Air travel was in its infancy then and the Sahara was a desert. We've learnt cultivation sciences since. All this throws light on the words of the Georgian writer, Kipling, who wrote, 'There ain't no buses running from the Bank to Mandalay.' Well, there are now."

"Are you going to the office this morning?" asked Elsie.

"No," answered John Wood, languidly reaching for the listening apparatus that hung from his wife's gold pendant. "I shan't go to London to-day. I have only to confer with Mary Laxton, the President of the Board of Trade. I shall ring her up on this, and watch her face in the new televisiongraph."

"There's one thing," said Elsie. "We should have had neither quick aerial transit nor any blossoming of the Sahara rose had it not been for certain pioneers of science and life, far-seeing papers years ago with their imagination, courage and power."

"We should have had nothing but a choked underground tube full of dead Londoners," *Daily Express*.

Cross-examined—He had no trouble with the Red Cross authorities in Siberia.

Q.—Did you have any trouble on the question of accounts?

Mr. Fessenden—I object. Even if he did it would have no bearing on the case.

Mr. Fleming—I am prepared to show over the signature of the Chief Director of the Red Cross that there were charges with reference to the accounts.

Mr. Fessenden—I object.

Mr. Fleming—It is a question of credibility.

His Honour—It does not seem to me it is the way to prove credibility. Objection sustained.

Witness denied that he had stated there was a probability of his getting a contract from the Shanghai Hotel as surgeon. He did not know of any letter which had been sent to his office three times and for which, finally, his boy signed. It was not correct that these questions of contract and fees had only arisen after he had had a good look round the field and decided he could do very well on his own.

Dr. Ransom, re-examined, said he never told defendant he (witness) was not a surgeon.

This concluded the evidence. Plaintiffs counsel agreed to file their brief in three days time and Mr. Fessenden was allowed a week.

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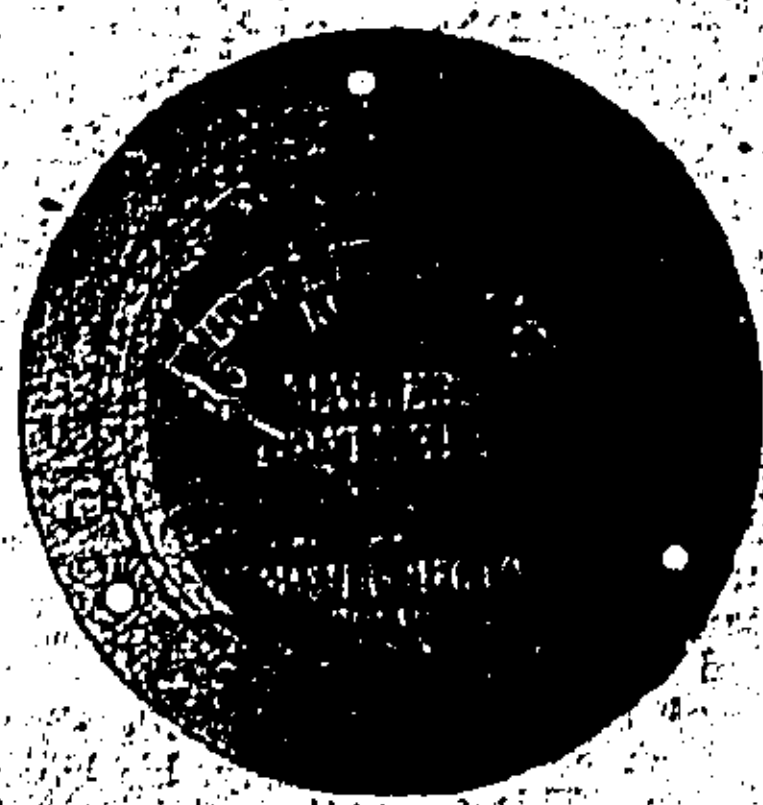
1. Generates force and sustains it.
2. Gives strength and maintains it.
3. Easily digested and completely absorbed.
4. Delicious and refreshing.
5. Ready in a moment.
6. Suits all ages and conditions.
7. Keeps in all climates.

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Install a Masters Boatmeter which will tell you at a glance.

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BEHIND THE VEIL. NEW WOMAN OF THE EAST

[BY ROSITA FORBES.]

In view of the position of affairs in Mesopotamia the following description of the Arab woman written by Mrs. Forbes, who has recently returned from the East, will be of interest. The Eastern woman's veil shuts her off in a world of mystery—to Western eyes, she is aloof and unapproachable—a shapeless black shadow in streets full of light and colour. No hint of form escapes the muffling folds of the dark habbaya. The law of Islam regulates its voluminous length, and from its hood a double black veil (the burgha) entirely conceals the face.

Yet once the heavy studded doors of her house close behind her, the Arab woman sheds her mantle and emerges a very distinct personality. The women of Europe are made or marred by outside influences. The Eastern woman is instructive and intuitive. Her development comes entirely from within, and is therefore one of reason.

Turkish rule in the Middle East strongly discourages the education of girls, but it could not stop their thinking, and a very strong feminist movement is apparent in Syria and Mesopotamia today. In Damascus a feminist journal has a large circulation. In Bagdad schools for the war orphans ("Children of Martyrs" they are called) are entirely organized and run by the daughters of pashas.

WESTERN INFLUENCES.

A day in the life of any these girls provides interesting contrasts. The working hours will find them in neat, dark European frock superintending the work of various classes, watching rows of small khaki-clad boys and girls, many of them with curly brown hair and blue eyes, doing Swedish drill, advising as to the weaving of carpets on hand looms, fulfilling a dozen practical tasks.

The Egyptian woman's idea of progress and emancipation is often higher heels and a more transparent veil. The Arab woman cries for education. I asked a lovely girl with rose-kissed skin of Devonshire and the stendest eyes of the north if she would drop her veil.

"We cannot do that, till the men are better educated," she said. "They would not understand, and therefore they would not respect us."

THE REAL HAREM.

The European idea of a harem is largely that of a shuttered and barred mystery where tightly clad harem repose on cushions of preposterous shapes. In reality, the whole house is harem and used by all the family, while one or two rooms on the ground floor are reserved for men only.

In the striped marble palaces of the big towns there is a great central court, with a carved fountain, surrounded by orange trees and scented yellow roses. Round this are the reception and bed rooms of the house, all of the same pattern. If it is an old-fashioned dwelling there are low, hard divans, with rows of stiff bolsters covered with ermine embroidery and perhaps a brazier, where little brass pots of bitter coffee stand among the glowing embers.

Many of the houses, however, have European furniture, and their owners wear charming French frocks and give one excellent tea and sandwiches on Worcester China.

When the Arab girl sheds her workaday frock and appears in chiffon or satin she often gives musical parties, in which all the guests perform. Their singing and little dances, which to Western ears are exceedingly trying.

The Arab woman is supposed, erroneously, to have very little influence on public events. When the Emir Feisal came to Damascus a procession of carriages one and a half miles in length, containing women, Moslem and Christian, veiled and unveiled, proclaimed the interest Syrian feminists took in the liberation of their country.—Daily Express.

ISLAND OF NO DIVORCE.

[BY A JERSEY WOMAN.]

Never get married in Jersey. Here are a few of the things you let yourself in for if you do.

1.—You take your partner literally until death do you part, as there is no divorce under the Jersey law.

2.—If you are a woman you cannot start a banking account without your husband's permission.

3.—You will have to live with your husband's mother, unless he can provide her with a dowry house.

4.—Your husband will be entitled to sell your property and grab everything you possess unless you have your possessions divided under the Jersey Separation Act.

Quite recently a far-seeing Jersey couple did not fancy the prospect of being unable to procure a divorce if they should want one, so they embarked for Southampton on their wedding day and went through the ceremony there instead of in their island home.

Although the marriage laws of Jersey have been handed down through the ages, practically unchanged since they left the hands of their Norman compilers, the little island has led other lands in one instance. A Jersey man has been allowed to marry his deceased wife's sister for more than a hundred years.

The Separation Act plays a big part in Jersey life, and the separation of a married couple's property has almost become a feature of the wedding ceremony. As soon as the bride has been endowed at the altar with all his worldly goods, she spends to the magistrate's office with him to put her possessions legally out of his reach.—Daily Express.

An election manifesto issued by the leaders of the Austrian Social Democratic Party calls the Christian Socialists "the tools of Hapsburg intrigues," and describing Clericalism as an enemy, demands an end to Germany on the ground that Austria cannot exist alone.

A. D. C.

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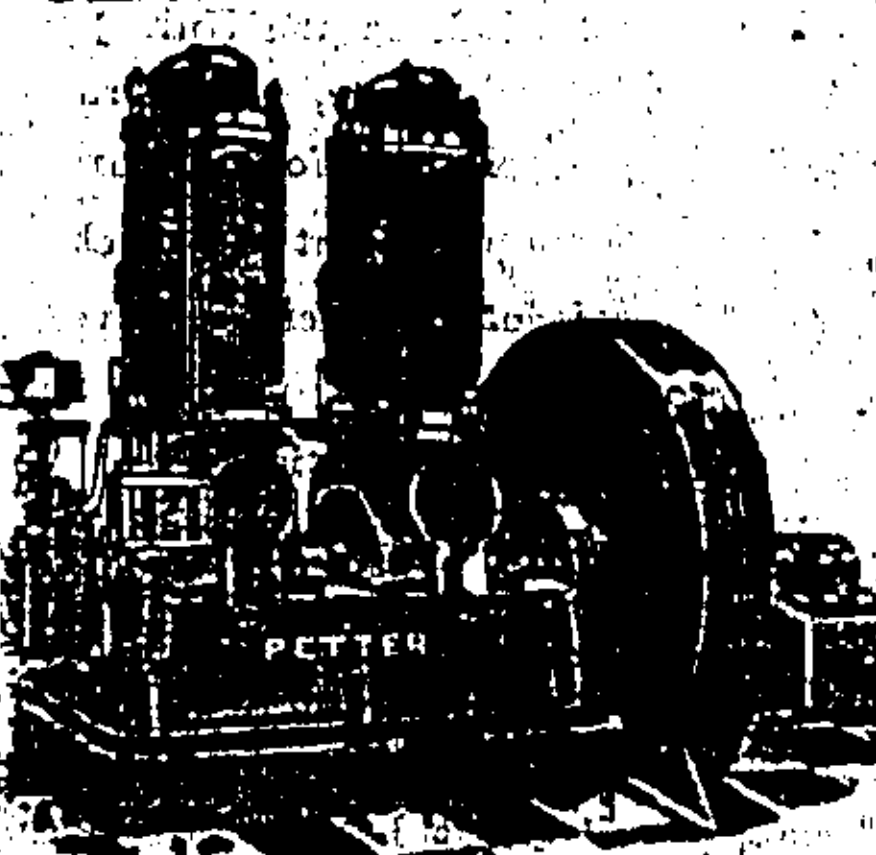
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[1484]

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SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"YINGCHOW"	On 16th Oct. 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"KANCHOW"	On 16th Oct. 10 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 18th Oct. Noon
AMOI, SHANGHAI & FUKUOK	"SZECHUEN"	On 19th Oct. 4 P.M.

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S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
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"KASHGAR"	5,800	22nd Oct.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NOVARA"	5,900	15th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"NELLORE"	5,853	26th Nov.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"SOMALI"	5,712	10th Dec.	do.
"DEVANHA"	5,100	17th Dec.	do.
"SICILIA"	5,702	31st Dec.	do.
"FLASSY"	7,348	21st Jan. 1921	do.

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"KANOWNA"	7,100	30th Nov.	do.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NOVARA"	5,900	18th Oct. Noon	Shanghai, Kobe & Yama
"TAKADA"	7,000	21st Oct.	Shanghai & Japan
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SEANGHAI	Norona	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Hi Maru	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Hakodate Maru	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Daneri	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Taiwan Maru	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Tsushima Maru	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Iso Maru	15th Oct
SEANGHAI	Bombay Maru	21st Oct

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Japan via Kobe	Eastern	Wednesday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Wednesday, 13th, 8.00 A.M.
Tientsin	Shanghai	Wednesday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji	Tajima Maru	Thursday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Wa Sun	Thursday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.
Fort Hare	Shanghai	Thursday, 14th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Shanghai	Thursday, 14th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Japan via Moji	Manila Maru	Friday, 15th, 9.45 A.M.
United States, Central and South America, and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Gregory Ahear	Friday, 15th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Loongang	Friday, 15th, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Yushing	Friday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Takao	Shohu Maru	Saturday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Hi Maru	Saturday, 16th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Yingchow	Saturday, 16th, 3.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Keelung	Amakusa Maru	Sunday, 17th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Keelung	Mishima Maru	Monday, 18th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou via Keelung	Kuncho	Tuesday, 19th, 9.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Tamag	Tuesday, 19th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Hai Long	Tuesday, 19th, 1.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Swatow	Tuesday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Fuzhou	Swatow	Thursday, 21st, 10.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands, Sandakan, Australia, and New Zealand, via Thursday Island	Taiwan	Registration, 1.45 P.M.
		Letters, 2.30 P.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

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On London	Bank Bill, at 6 months sight	211 1/2
On London	Credit, at 4 months sight	211 1/2
On London	Documentary Bill, at 4 months sight	211 1/2
On Paris	Bank Bill, on demand	100
On Paris	Credit, at 3 months sight	100
On New York	Bank Bill, on demand	100
On New York	Credit, at 60 days sight	70 1/2
On Hongkong	Telegraphic Transfer	100
On Hongkong	Bank Bill, on demand	100
On Calcutta	Telegraphic Transfer	100
On Calcutta	Bank Bill, on demand	100
On Shanghai	Bank Bill, at sight	100
On Shanghai	Private, 30 days sight	100
On Yokohama	On demand	124
On Manila	On demand	147
On Singapore	On demand	169
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On Bangkok	On demand	100
On Rangoon	On demand	53 1/2
Overseas Bank's Buying Rate		\$ 5.00
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per lb		\$37.00
Bar Silver per oz		\$34.2

BANKS

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital	\$15,000,000
Reserve Funds	\$1,500,000
Surplus	\$3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	\$15,000,000

Board of Directors:
 Hon. Mr. E. V. D. PARR, Chairman.
 A. H. COMPTON, Esq., Deputy Chairman.
 G. M. DODD, Esq., Hon. Mr. J. J. JOHNSON.
 G. T. M. EDKINS, Esq., A. O. LANG, Esq.
 A. R. GIBBY, Esq., W. L. FARMER, Esq.
 Hon. Mr. P. H. HOLYOCK, J. A. HAMMER, Esq.

Chief Manager:
 Hongkong - N. J. STABE, Esq.
 Acting Manager:
 Shanghai - G. H. STUBB, Esq.
 LONDON BRANCH:
 LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARISH BANK, LIMITED.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened in local CURRENCY and FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or shorter periods in local Currency and Sterling on terms which will be quoted on application.
 N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, May 18th, 1920.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED (TAIWAN GIKO).

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	45,000,000
Reserve Funds	9,800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
 TAIPEI, FORMOSA.
 BRANCHES:
 JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
 FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsenka, Keelung, Maktung, Nanto, Fint, Shichiku, Taichu, Tainan, Takov, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.
 CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kinkiang, Amoy, Fuzhou, Swatow, Canton, OTHERR—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Batavia, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BRANCH:
 LONDON, COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARISH BANK.
 The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippines Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.
 S. KONDOH, Manager.
 HONGKONG BRANCH:
 3, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong, September 1st, 1920.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED

Head Office:	15, Gracechurch St., London, E.C. 4
Authorized Capital	£2,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,800,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,050,000
Reserve Fund	£1,050,000

Branches:
 The Bank of England.
 The London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
 Branches:
 Bombay, Hongkong, Kuala Lumpur, Rangoon, Calcutta, Hyderabad, Madras, Shanghai, Colombo, Kandy, New York, Singapore, Delhi, Karachi, Penang, Galle, Kota Bharu, Port Louis (Mauritius).
 HONGKONG BRANCH:
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 1/2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.
 N. C. WILSON, Acting Manager.
 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, June 30th, 1920.

COMMANDER

"Commander" stands supreme in its power to satisfy the most fastidious smokers. It is a mild, pleasing cigarette made in a "Super Size"....

"Commander must be smoked to be appreciated"

Westminster
 Tobacco
 Co., Ltd.
 London



MADE IN ENGLAND

THE BLUE FUNNEL LINE.

REGULAR AND FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICES.

LONDON SERVICE

(DIRECT)

"KEEMUN"	17th Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"TEIRESIAS"	21st Oct.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.
"ATREUS"	16th Nov.	London, Rotterdam & Antwerp.
"ELPENOR"	23rd Nov.	London, Amsterdam & Hamburg.
"AGAPENOR"	1st Dec.	London, Amsterdam & Antwerp.

LIVERPOOL SERVICE

(DIRECT OR VIA CONTINENTAL PORTS).

"TITAN"	13th Oct.	Genoa, M'selles, L'pool & Glasgow.
"PELEUS"	26th Oct.	Genoa, Liverpool & Glasgow.
"TELAMON"	2nd Nov.	Liverpool.
"ANTIOCHUS"	15th Nov.	Genoa, M'selles, L'pool, & Glasgow.

PACIFIC SERVICE

(VIA KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

"TEUCER"	26th Oct.	Victoria, Seattle & Vancouver.
"IXION"	16th Nov.	
"TALTHYBIUS"	7th Dec.	

NEW YORK SERVICE

(VIA SUEZ OR PANAMA).

"TYDEUS"	24th Nov.	via Panama.
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HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE

"STENTOR"	13th Oct.	for London direct.
"TEIRESIAS"	21st Oct.	for London direct.
"IDOMENEUS"	3rd Nov.	for Liverpool via Marseilles.
"PYRRHUS"	21st Dec.	for London direct.

FOR FREIGHT AND ALL INFORMATION APPLY TO—
 RUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 AGENTS.
 1241

ASIA BANKING CORPORATION

(AN AMERICAN BANK).

Capital \$4,000,000	HEAD OFFICE:
Surplus \$1,100,000	NEW YORK, U.S.A.

SHANGHAI	TIENSIN	MANILA
HANKOW	CANTON	CHANGSHA
	PEKING	

All Descriptions of banking business transacted.
 Interest allowed on Current Savings Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency, U.S. Dollars, Sterling or France.
 American Bankers Association and Guaranty Trust Company of New York Travellers Cheques, Sold by us, Payable Throughout the World.
 N. E. MULLEN, Acting Manager.
 1151

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

FRENCH BANK.

Head Office:	15bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.
Subscribed Capital	Fr. 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	Fr. 68,400,000.00
Reserve Funds	Fr. 69,567,203.44

BRANCHES:
 Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, Canton, Nanking, Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Harbin, Pnom-Penh, Pondichery.
 IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et de Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
 IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.
 IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co., French American Banking Corporation, Guaranty Trust Co. of New York.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 L. BERINDEAU, Manager.
 Hongkong, August 2nd, 1919.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	Fr. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Fr. 150,000,000
PAID UP	Fr. 75,000,000

SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC.
 F. 50,000,000.
 Chairman of the Board: Andre Bartholot.
 General Manager: A. J. Pernette.
 HEAD OFFICE:
 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:		
Lyon	Hongkong	Yunnanfu
Marseilles	Hanoi	Vladivostok
Peking	Singapore	Foochow
Shanghai	Canton	Swatow
Tientsin	Saigon	Yokohama
Hankow	Haiphong	Moukden
New York	London	Antwerp

BANKERS:
 IN FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 IN LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
 IN NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.
 Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.
 Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.
 Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.
 Terms on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Special facilities for French exchange.
 M. MONTARGIS, Manager.
 Hongkong, August 17th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:

No. 2, Queen's Road Central, HONGKONG	Established 1919.
PAID-UP CAPITAL	\$2,000,000.00
RESERVE FUND	200,000.00

DIRECTORS:
 Mr. Pong Wai Ting, Chairman.
 Mr. Chow Shon Son, Mr. Kan Yung Po.
 Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong.
 Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yan Tong.
 Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shek.
 Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager: Mr. Kan Tong Po.
 Asst. Manager: Mr. Li Tse Fong.
 BRANCHES & AGENCIES—
 LONDON, NEW YORK, SHANGHAI, SAN FRANCISCO, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, NAGASAKI, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, TIENTSIN, HANKOW, MANILA, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, SOURABAYA.

London Bankers: The London Joint City and Midland Bank, Ltd.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 Loans granted on approved securities.
 Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on Savings Account Four per cent. per annum, and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum
 For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum
 For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum
 KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, October 1st, 1920.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA

AUSTRALIA AND CHINA

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1852

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£3,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS open and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.
 J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.
 Hongkong, March 27th, 1920.

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE—6, Des Voeux Road Central

Hankow Branch—Fano Building

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposit Interest at Rates 2 per cent., 4 per cent., 5 per cent. respectively.
 Inquiry on our SPECIAL SERVICE will be welcome.
 J. USANG LY, Manager.
 Hongkong, July 7th, 1919.

Printed and Published by HERTMAN AUGUSTUS HALL, for THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS, Ltd., at 104, Des Voeux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong; London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
 N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919.

THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(Specially authorized by a Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	11,779,900.00
Reserve Funds	\$17,400,000.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING
 HONGKONG BRANCH—20-21, Canton Road Central, Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.
 New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange. Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
 For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.
 For 6 months ... 4 1/2 per annum.
 For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.
 TSUYEE EKI, Manager.
 Hongkong, February 8th, 1920.

CHILDREN OF FAR CATHAY.

A SOCIAL AND POLITICAL MOVIE OF

ABSORBING INTEREST.

By CHAS. J. HALCOMBE,

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